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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

FEBRUARY 1, 1921

MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST

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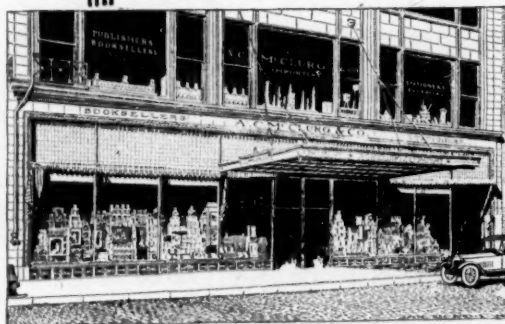
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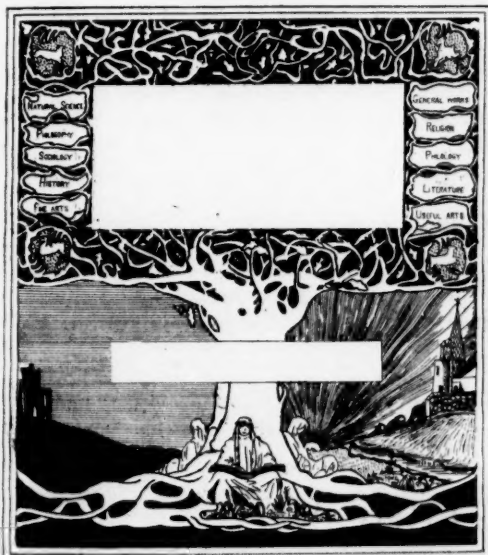
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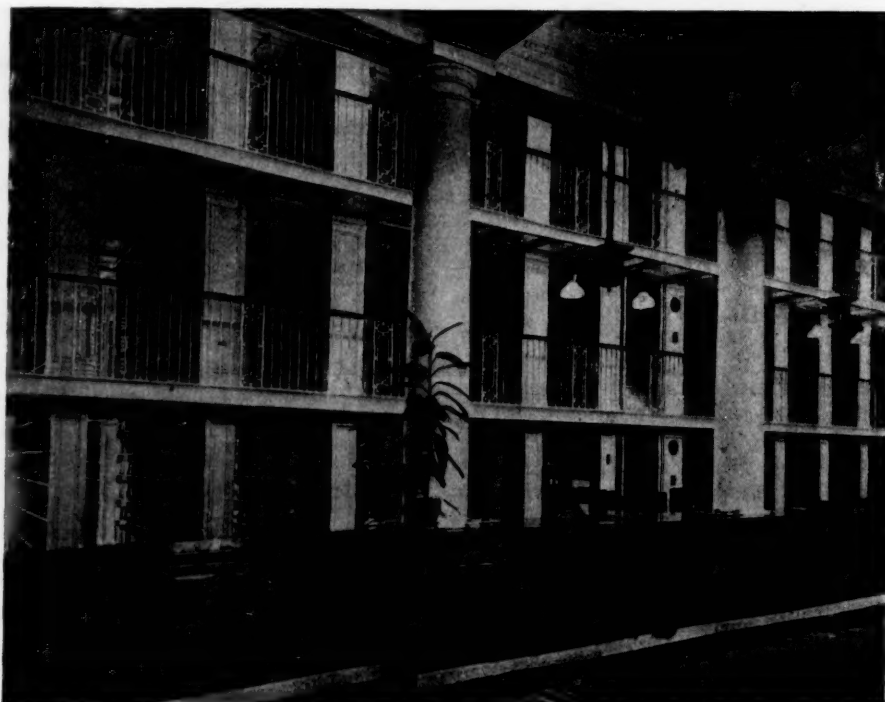


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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

FEBRUARY 1, 1921



Sources and Responsibilities for Public Library Revenues*

I. BY SAMUEL H. RANCK

Librarian of the Grand Rapids Public Library

EVERY civilized nation in the world to-day is seeking, every responsible financial and governmental official everywhere is thinking about, new sources of revenue, new ways of raising more taxes, in order to meet the existing and the growing needs for public expenditure. The pressure of the burden of greatly increased and increasing public expenditure and the necessary taxation it involves, are just beginning to be felt by the masses of the people of this country. So let us begin by trying to realize our present condition with reference to taxes and compare the condition at the end of 1920, with that of 1914, before the war. In any consideration of revenues for libraries we must recognize these new conditions, for in matters of taxation we can get somewhere only by keeping our feet on the ground, by knowing and understanding the facts. Otherwise we get nowhere, or into far greater difficulties than those that now confront us.

In this paper I shall first of all, try to make you visualize the increase in taxation in this country in terms of people and work, and what this means to the people who pay taxes and to institutions supported by taxes; for we are dealing with fundamental facts that reach into the pocket-book, and often into the mouths, of every man, woman and child in the United States.

I shall present to you a study of the increase in taxation in the city of Grand Rapids, in the County of Kent, Michigan (of which Grand Rapids is the county seat), in the State of Michigan, and in the United States as a whole, from 1914, to the last year for which accurate data is available, either 1919 or 1920. I take Grand Rapids, Kent County, and Michigan because I know most about them, and because I think they are approximately an average of the

country as a whole, for there are many cities, counties and states where the per capita rates of taxation are very much higher, as well as others that are lower.

First of all let us remember that taxation, in and of itself, is not necessarily an evil, even tho many may so regard it, especially when they get their tax bills. Taxes support government, and when wisely expended such money is the most fruitful, the most productive of good results, of any money that can be spent. As someone has remarked, the chief difference between the civilized man and the savage is that one pays taxes and the other does not. It is not the size of one's tax bill that is of importance, but what really matters is whether the taxes collected are spent in a productive or a destructive way, whether they increase or decrease the happiness, the welfare, and the productive power of the people as a whole.

The per capita taxation for municipal purposes in the city of Grand Rapids in the year 1914 was \$15.34, based on the population of that year. The amount of money per capita levied for city purposes in 1920 was \$28.69, almost double that of 1914. This means that the average taxation for Grand Rapids alone, in terms of families (the average family being recognized as five), last year was \$143.45, an increase in these six years of nearly \$70 per family for city purposes only.

The corresponding figures for Detroit are 1914, \$21.21; 1920, \$35.31, as the per capita taxation, an increase of a little over \$70 for the average family. This is an exceedingly good showing when one remembers that Detroit in the last decade has had to take care of one of the most extraordinary growths of population in a large city ever seen in this country, the population more than doubling in the decade. The foregoing does not include the amount of money raised from licenses, fines, special im-

*Paper read before joint meeting of the A. L. A. Council and the League of Library Commissions.

provement taxes (street, sewers, etc.) levied directly on the property in the district benefitted, etc., and other special taxes, but only what is put in the general tax budget.

The per capita taxation levied for county purposes in Kent County in 1914 was \$1.34; in 1920, \$3.23.

The state of Michigan in 1914 raised thru its general tax, and its specific taxes \$3.75 per capita; in 1920, \$7.33. This does not include indirect taxes, paid by the people no less than property taxes, such as licenses, etc.

It will be noticed from the foregoing that the per capita taxes for city, county, and state purposes as shown above are not quite double in 1920 what they were in 1914. The increased number of dollars collected is just about equal to the depreciated value of the dollar in 1920 as compared with 1914. Considering purchasing power the per capita taxation in 1920 was about the same, or if anything a little less, in 1920 as compared with 1914.

Let us now examine the taxation for the United States government. The total amount of money raised by the United States government from customs and internal revenue taxes (which include income and excess profits taxes) for the year ending June 30, 1920, was \$5,722,685,804. The total amount raised by taxation in 1914, was \$672,361,048.81—an increase in six years of over five billions of dollars. Putting this in terms of population, the per capita taxation for the Federal Government based on the population of 1914 was \$6.83 or \$34.15 per family. For the year ending June 30, 1920, it was \$54.13 per capita, (nearly 8 times as much as in 1914) or something over \$270 per family, an increase in national taxation in six years of \$47.30 for every man, woman and child in the United States, or \$236.50 per family.

Let us now summarize the taxes paid by the people of Grand Rapids (who, as already stated, fairly represent the average of the whole country) for the year 1920: \$28.69 for municipal purposes, \$3.23 for county purposes, \$7.33 for state purposes, and \$54.13 for the national government, making a total of \$93.38 per capita as the taxation for all purposes last year. Putting this in terms of the family as the unit, we have a total taxation of \$466.90 per family. The per capita increase in taxation from these four sources in the last six years is \$66.12, or \$330.60 per family, as compared with a total family tax for city, county, state, and national purposes of \$136.30 in 1914.

Stating this in another way the increase in taxation for the whole country in six years on account of the war, is more than \$1 a day for

the average family for every working day of the year. This is a great price to pay, but what we fought for was worth the price. However, we must not blink the issues that arise from paying the price.

Still another way of stating this is to say that the head of a family earning \$5 per day last year in Grand Rapids (and this is less than the average wage for adults in the state) had to work 94 days to pay his taxes, city, county, state and national, as compared with 27 days at the same rate of wages 6 years before. But as a matter of fact his wages were not more than about half six years ago, so that then it required about 50 days work to pay all taxes. Allowing for the difference in wages, it will be seen that the worker in order to pay his taxes contributed nearly twice as many days' work in 1920 as compared with 1914. Another way of stating this fact is to say that the wage earner head of the average family contributed in taxes one day's work out of six in 1914, and one day's work out of every three he worked in 1920.

Let me weary you with a few more figures in order that you may thoroly understand the enormous increase of the tax burden in this country in the last six years. There are two internal revenue districts in the state of Michigan with headquarters in Detroit and Grand Rapids. These districts collected in the fiscal year ending July 30, 1920, over \$283,000,000, or nearly as much as the total expenditures of the United States government for all purposes within the memory of some who are here today. The people of the state of Michigan contributed in taxation last year for the national government and for state, county and city government nearly as much as the total expenditures of the United States government in the year I graduated from college. Another way of stating this fact is to say that less than four million people in Michigan in 1920 paid nearly as much money in taxes as 65 millions of people paid to the United States government during the last year of the administration of Benjamin Harrison.

A few more words with reference to taxation before I go on to more interesting things. It will be seen from the foregoing that the great increase in taxation in this country in the last six years has been for the national government. It is worth while to stop for a moment to analyze the expenditures of the national government with this enormous amount of money that has been taken from the people, some \$54 per capita.

One of the most illuminating studies on this whole subject was that of Dr. Edward B. Rosa, of the Bureau of Standards, in an address before the Washington Academy of Sciences at the Cosmos Club in Washington last May, in which

he demonstrated that of the appropriations (I may add that the appropriations were almost equal to the collections, referred to above, and therefore for our purposes we may consider them as identical) of the national government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, 93 per cent (92.8 per cent to be exact) was for war purposes, past, present and future, and 7% for public works, for the primary functions of government, and for research, education, and development purposes, this last group—research, education, and development—only one per cent. Putting this in other terms, over \$50 was collected for every human being in the United States by the national government last year for war purposes, past, present, and future and less than \$4 per person for all other purposes of the national government. Again putting this in terms of an average family of five, over \$250 last year per family was spent for war purposes and less than \$20 per family for all other functions of the national government.

In any consideration of sources of increased revenue for library and other educational purposes we must give most serious consideration not only to the possible sources of revenue old and new, such as income taxes, inheritance or death taxes, mining royalties, penal fines, licenses, general property taxes, the single tax, levies on capital, etc., for the non-remunerative enterprises of government, and the possibility of the government taking over and operating at a profit, for the purpose of lessening the direct burden of taxation, certain remunerative enterprises, such as transportation, mining, community heating, light, etc.; but we must also give most serious consideration to the way the present taxes levied on the people are being spent. The total per capita taxation in the United States in 1920 for city, county, state and national purposes outside of war purposes plus the total per capita taxation for national purposes in 1914, was less than the per capita taxation of the United States last year for war purposes, past, present and future. When we once get the masses of the people of this country to realize that the per capita expenses of the country for public libraries last year was 17c. and the per capita expenses for war purposes for the national government alone over \$50, I am sure that we shall find that decreasing war expenditures will be found to be one of the most fruitful sources of revenue for library and educational purposes.

I feel very strongly that everyone interested in the onward march of education and civilization must take a most vital interest in the whole problem of a world organization, which will cut out as soon as possible these enormous expenditures for war purposes which are just be-

ginning to sap the life blood of the people of the United States, and which have already sapped, yes, almost exhausted, the life blood of the people of many of the countries of Europe; for we must remember that in the long run taxes are paid out of production, and that when they become so burdensome as seriously to interfere with production, as is the case in a number of countries, the foundation of the state and of society is seriously impaired. The ultimate elimination of this war expense will be the greatest source of revenue for education and constructive social work that this or any other country can find. The salvation of our civilization, of mankind itself, demands its elimination.

Until some such solution is found for this problem of taxation we may rest assured that all questions of governmental expenditure will receive vastly more consideration in this country than ever before. Interested parties will put forth every effort to shift the direct incidence of taxation to a much greater extent than ever before, and we shall witness the greatest buck-passing game with reference to taxation in the whole history of our country. Some of these interests are going to set up a great "holder" about the cost of education and they will actively and secretly oppose every effort to increase taxation for schools and libraries because of the cost to the taxpayer, while at the same time talking loudly about 100 per cent Americanism and the need of increased appropriations for war purposes—for preparedness. Let us preach the gospel that the development of the common good is the best kind of preparedness, and that wealth in men—in people—is vastly more important than wealth in things, for educated, trained men and women are the real assets of a nation, in peace time as well as in war time.

It is only a few years ago that the United States adopted the income tax as a part of its fiscal policy (a tax that was fought tooth and nail for two decades) thru an amendment to the constitution and this is now the great sheet anchor of the national government as a revenue producer, for last year nearly four billion dollars was raised from this source and that of excess profits. States have taken up the income tax either by legislative enactment or by amendments to their constitutions, and others are considering it, inasmuch as they have found that the former sources of revenue do not have the ability to produce sufficient money for the purpose of government. In every method of taxation great consideration must be given to the ability of individuals and classes of property to pay, for there is a point beyond which higher rates of taxation produce less revenue or may be

even so high as to produce practically no revenue. As an illustration of this fact permit me to recall to you the circumstance that the state of Michigan a few years ago held more acres of land which had reverted to it for the non-payment of taxes than are contained in the whole state of Massachusetts.

Educational institutions—libraries, if you please—in many places are going to be confronted with the immediate problem arising from the high cost of idleness (for it costs nearly as much to maintain a man or a machine in idleness as at work), the idleness growing out of the slump in industry which will result in a great decrease in the ability to pay taxes, especially income taxes. In tens of thousands of cases this next year there will be no income subject to tax, or at best it will be a very greatly reduced tax. In raising taxes from income the power to produce is vastly more important than the amount of property owned. And here it may be remarked that the right use of the right kind of libraries adds enormously to the power to a community to produce, and therefore its ability to pay taxes. Mr. J. A. Hobson has happily expressed this idea in his recent work on Taxation in the New State, when he says, "The cultivation of the mind of the nation for the creation, selection and application of new productive ideas is the most profitable of all uses of revenue."

Public libraries in the past have depended almost entirely for their revenues on local general property taxes. In Michigan, school district libraries receive thru the action of the state constitution certain penal fines, but these are not regarded as taxes properly, for they are not spread upon the tax rolls, and they are at best a most variable and uncertain source of revenue. The local general property tax has always been, and is likely to be in the future, the main source of public library revenues. For this reason it is the business of the librarian to develop thru the service the library renders the community, the greatest possible local support.

I am not unmindful of the fact that many libraries in this country owe their establishment and sometimes much of their support to the gifts of buildings and funds for endowment or other purposes. The possibilities of library revenues from private sources, especially in the form of endowment funds with the income to be devoted to a specified purpose, are very great and I am convinced that very few, if any, libraries in the country have developed this source of revenue to its fullest extent. One need recall only the special funds which the Boston Public Library and the New York Public Library have received as gifts, to mention only two of the best

known institutions in the country which have been favored in this respect.

By way of further illustration of this thought I may add that in Grand Rapids we have already built up notable collections of books from gifts and the income therefrom on such subjects as books by and about American painters (which includes prints of their paintings), picture books in colors for children, reference works in political science, and Michigan history. On some of these subjects we have at this moment more income than there are books in sight to be purchased to absorb it. However, it is always advisable to have funds in hand for any special collection that may turn up. As a librarian there is nothing more delightful than to be able to purchase everything worth while on a subject, regardless of cost. There is also a great joy for a librarian to be consulted from time to time by persons making their wills. Such things fill one with "good hopes." Incidentally library trustees are in a better position than librarians to encourage people in the community to provide such funds for the library.

In a number of states there are grants for public libraries received from the state, though the grants are usually a very small part of the revenue of a library of considerable size. As a general proposition such state grants should not be so large as to paralyze local effort. No community should depend wholly on money received from the state at large for its library support. The moral value of such grants is often greater than the mere financial aid they offer to the local library. Much may be said in favor of such grants, for they enable the state to exercise a certain supervision or control over library matters, fixing the minimum of library income or service just as it has done with the schools. Of very much more importance, however, is the fact that such grants tend to equalize the financial resources of the state, thereby enabling a community having a low per capita property value to get a service more nearly equal to that of a community having a high per capita property value.

The unit of library service and of library income should be the number of people to be served rather than the amount of property available for taxation purposes. Where the states have fixed a minimum income for library purposes it is always (I think I am still safe in saying always) on the basis of a percentage of the assessed valuation of property. This, of course has certain advantages, for it expands the library income somewhat automatically with the growth of the community in wealth, and it enables a library to plan several years ahead to the greatest economical advantage. There is,

of course, always the danger that such a minimum may become the maximum in actual practice. Many Carnegie libraries have been hampered in this way. A combination of these two ideas—basing the minimum income on the number of people to be served and on the assessed valuation—would be a happy solution.

Unfortunately most of the states having legislation with reference to the amount of money to be raised by taxation for libraries have limited the maximum amount that can be raised, sometimes having no minimum. State legislation on this subject should fix the minimum, leaving it to the local community, which pays the tax, to fix the maximum.

In every state there are vast differences of property resources in the several communities, as compared with the number of people in the communities, for wealth, as is well known, tends to concentrate in and around cities, and in some cities much more than others. State grants levied on all the property of the state equalize to a certain extent the ability to pay on the part of the various communities. The same argument holds true with reference to the national government, for the difference in the ability to pay on the part of the different states in the Union is very great, so much so that the amount of property per child available for taxation for school purposes in one state may be nearly twenty-four times as much as in another. This means that for every thousand dollars available for taxation purposes in some communities there are others where there are \$24,000 for each child. The child with the taxable income of \$1,000 does not have the same full and equal chance as the child with \$24,000 worth of property back of it for educational purposes. The child, the human being, should be the unit always kept in mind and not the dollar.

Public libraries are an essential part of the public education machinery of the state and nation, and education, as has been recognized in the legal and general policy of the various states, is a matter of vital state concern rather than of purely local concern. Education, therefore, being a matter of state concern must depend on state legislation for its revenues and the libraries of the country must look, I believe, to general state legislation for the remedy of existing evils as relating to library incomes. We may safely follow the parallel of the schools in the best states of the Union where the state fixes a minimum to be raised by local taxation, and supplements this by grants from the state for the purpose of equalization, based on the number of children, or schools to be served, instead of on the assessed valuation of property.

The Province of Ontario has recognized this situation in its recent library legislation better

than any state in the United States so far as my knowledge goes, for the recent general library law enacted by this province provides that where a public library is established the library authorities may claim a rate for its support of 50c. per capita of the population in the community that is to be served and this rate may be increased by the local legislative body; in other words, the amount of revenue for library purpose is based on the number of people to be served rather than on the amount of property in the community. Local taxation under this act is supplemented by Provincial grants.

At a recent meeting of the Michigan Library Association I applied the Ontario law to the cities of Michigan containing 10,000 or more population. Of such cities in this state, of which there are 24, only 6 reported expenditures of money raised by taxation equal to or in excess of 50c. per capita. Michigan, in its ability to support public libraries, is certainly fully equal to the Province of Ontario, and yet the libraries of this state fare very much worse than the libraries of Ontario in view of this recent legislation.

The reasons for a policy of the fostering of libraries by the state are admirably set forth in the beautiful language of that great document which "has produced effects of a more distinct and marked and lasting character than any law ancient or modern," to use the words of Webster—the Ordinance of 1787—when it says, "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary for good government, and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." The public library as a means of education is necessary for good government, for the safety and preservation of the state. Therefore the state as a whole is responsible for its proper financial support. We as librarians, must seek to create an enlightened public opinion which will function thru the legislatures of our states to provide an adequate and continuous source of public library revenue so that the public library as one of the greatest means of public education, especially adult education, "shall forever be encouraged."

MADE-IN-INDIANAPOLIS EXHIBITS

In an effort to sell Indianapolis to her own people the Indianapolis Public Library has been co-operating with the Chamber of Commerce by showing "Made-in-Indianapolis" products each week in the Delivery Room. A recent exhibit was that of books written by Indianapolis authors, published by an Indianapolis firm and shown in book cases made in Indianapolis.

Sources and Responsibilities For Public Library Revenues*

II. BY ORA L. WILDERMUTH

THE discussion of this topic may be limited, I assume, to the revenues of the public libraries dependent upon public support. The writer has had no experience worth recounting in the management of libraries privately endowed or supported. Most of the public libraries are supported, I believe, at the present time by some sort of a public tax and it is with this tax that I further assume we are most interested.

It has seemed in most cases wise to place the control of our public libraries in the hands of boards of directors, trustees or managers who are appointed by some public official. In this day when the agitation of the short ballot is quite common it would not seem proper to encourage the selection of the members of library boards by popular election. But the most serious objection to the election of library boards is that such a method would place the public library in politics and it would seem wise to keep the library out of politics as much as possible. True, the appointing power is usually held by a political officer, but the Board, if appointed, is at least one step removed from direct political influence and I believe it would be well to keep it there.

This condition presents or gives rise to a legal situation that has given the friends of the public library no small amount of worry.

It is generally considered as a fundamental principle of our form of constitutional government that taxes must be levied by public officials elected by and directly responsible to the people.

Cooley's "Constitutional Limitations" says (page 24):

"Did Parliament attempt to levy taxes in America; its people demanded the benefit of that maxim with which for many generations every English child had been familiar; that those must vote the tax who are to pay it."

Again the Supreme Court of Illinois (in *People ex. rel. vs. Chicago*, 51 Ill. 17) said that corporate authorities vested with the power to tax must be understood as "those municipal officers who are either directly elected by the people to be taxed, or appointed in some mode to which they have given their assent."

And again the same court said (in *Harvard vs. St. Clair etc. Co.*, 51 Ill. 130).

*Part of an address given at the A. L. A. Midwinter Meeting at Chicago. Judge Wildermuth further discussed the subject extempore, and answered questions raised in the general discussion following.

"The power of taxation is of all the powers of government the one most liable to abuse, even when exercised by the direct representatives of the people and if committed to persons who may exercise it over others without reference to their consent, the certainty of its abuse would be simply a question of time. No person or class of persons can be safely entrusted with irresponsible power over the property of others, and such a power is essentially despotic in its nature, and violative of all just principles of government. It matters not that, as in the present instance, it is to be professedly exercised for public use, by expending for the public benefit the taxes collected. If it be a tax, as in the present instance, to which the persons who are to pay it have never given their consent and imposed by persons acting under no responsibility or official position and clothed with no authority of any kind by those whom they propose to tax, it is to the extent of such tax, a government of the same character which our forefathers thought just cause for revolution."

And the Federal Court (in *Parks vs. Wyandotte County Commissioners*, 61 Federal 436) said among other things: "Can a tax be arbitrarily forced upon the tax payers of a county either by the individuals or by the officials in whose appointment they have no voice. The power of taxation is a power inherent in all government. In a constitutional government the people by the Constitution conferred it on the Legislature. It is one of the highest attributes of sovereignty. It includes the power to destroy. It appropriates the property and labor of the people taxed. Unrestrained power of taxation necessarily leads to tyranny and despotism. Their (taxing agencies) powers are limited by organic laws; and they should be so selected as to be directly answerable for their official acts to their local constituents or districts to be taxed. . . ."

"Self taxation or taxation by officers chosen by or answerable to those directly interested in the district to be taxed is inseparable from that protection of the right of property that is either expressly or impliedly guaranteed by all written constitution under our system of government. Of all the powers of government, the one most liable to abuse is the power of taxation. If placed in hands irresponsible to the people of the district to be taxed its abuse is a mere question of time."

From these authorities it is plainly seen that the nature of our government in America is such

that it can hardly be said that the power of taxation can be placed legally in the hands of a board not elected by the people. It is true that in some states of the Union the power to levy taxes for library matters has been placed finally with the library board even tho the board is appointed. Notable instances of that sort of a law is to be found in Iowa and Indiana.

In Iowa the law was held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of that State and the Court had this to say in passing upon the validity of that law. (State ex. rel. vs. Des Moines, 103 Iowa 76, 39 L. R. A. 285):

"We say then that there is implied limitation upon the power of the Legislature to delegate the power of taxation. This of necessity must be so, otherwise the Legislature might clothe any person with the power to levy taxes regardless of the will of those upon whom such burdens would be cast and such persons might be directly responsible to no one. . . .

"Counsel have cited no instances in the legislation of this state and we have found none where the power to tax was conferred upon a Board of officers not elected by and immediately responsible to the people and we are unwilling to extend the right to delegate such power to any body or person not directly representing the people. The danger which lies in delegating such power to any person or board not directly responsible to the tax payers is so forcibly set forth in the citations we have made that we need not to enlarge upon it. . . .

"The levy and collection of a tax is a taking of the property of the tax payer against his will and such a necessary, arbitrary and far reaching power ought not to be conferred upon a body of persons who are not the direct representatives of the people and who are not elected by them and who therefore are not directly responsible to them unless the people assent thereto."

This Iowa law provided for the establishment of public libraries in cities of that state and for their control, government and management by a board of trustees to be appointed by the mayor by and with the consent of the common council, and the law further provided that the library board was annually to determine the tax necessary for the support of the library and that when so determined they should certify the tax to the common council, who should then levy that tax together with other municipal taxes and certify them to the county auditor. The use of the word "shall" in reference to the duties of the common council made it mandatory upon that body to levy the taxes fixed by the library board so that in reality the tax was fixed finally by the board.

In Indiana, the law is very similar, and the constitutionality of that act was questioned in that State, but the Supreme Court of Indiana in passing upon that question decided that the Indiana Statute was constitutional. In passing upon the question, however, the court rendered its opinion upon the theory that the public libraries of the state were a necessary and proper part of the public school system of the state, and inasmuch as the constitution of the State of Indiana had specifically provided for a system of public education, the library law was constitutional.

The opinion of the Iowa Court follows the better legal reasoning, but there has been a tendency of recent years to break away from the old time honored precedent, which I have heretofore stated and it does not seem impossible that the courts of other states may take the position that even tho the power of taxation is an important one that it can be safely delegated to an appointed body. With our branches of government becoming more complicated every day, it is quite impossible that we as electors should vote directly for all of our governmental agencies and perhaps it will be possible to get away from this constitutional limitation on the power to tax. It is devoutly to be hoped that such a condition may arise for the benefit of the public libraries of the country, for I believe it can be safely said that the libraries are not upon a sound financial basis until the library boards themselves are given the power definitely and finally to determine the tax that is to be levied for their support. The library boards as a rule are made up of men and women who are all willing to sacrifice their time and energies for the welfare of the people and it is not at all likely that the powers delegated to them will be unfairly or improperly used. But it seems to me certain that the welfare of the libraries cannot be said to be taken care of so long as the power to fix their revenues is to be determined by a body politic such as a city council. Such men are usually interested in keeping taxes down as low as possible so that they may go back to their constituents and seek re-election, and again they are inclined to minimize the requirements of the library and to provide a larger revenue for those departments of government such as the police force and the street cleaning department whence political influence is most likely to come.

But perhaps the coming of woman suffrage presages a better day for the library, for does not now a woman librarian have as much political power as does a policeman or a white wing? But, really, I believe the salvation of the library lies in being given the right to fix its own tax.

This power has often been delegated to school boards even tho they are appointive and it is not unreasonable to hope that the time may come when the library will be recognized as an institution important along with the school. The school from the first grade to the end of the university generally provides training for the individual for about sixteen years and then the school system has nothing further for him. The library serves him, not only for these sixteen years, but for all the remainder of his allotted span of life. Its influence has a wider range than the school.

Libraries have gone thru about the same course of development as have schools. Like the school, the first library was a private one where only the fortunate owner could profit. And next came the subscription library and the community school in each of which the payment of dues was a prerequisite to its use. The first library society in America was organized by Franklin in Philadelphia in 1732 and incorporated in 1742 under a law exempting such a library from taxation. More altruistic views later prevailed and out of these grew the library association whose libraries were open to the public but maintained by private subscriptions. In the next stage we find libraries maintained by general taxation but the establishment of such libraries and taxes for their support are generally left to the judgment of the local community. Our school systems have gone a step further ahead and now the state usually takes a hand and the establishment and maintenances of schools is compulsory. Is it too much to hope that we may some time have the establishment and maintenance of a public library compulsory upon every community?

Such a condition might require some change of attitude on the part of our courts, but our judiciary changes as the exigencies of time require. Some of the pronouncements of our courts today would have shocked the legal mind of Justice Marshall. I would like to trace the development of some tax laws if time permitted but I can only refer briefly to them. Ditch and drainage laws generally provide for the spreading of a tax or special assessment by a commissioner or board appointed by a court and these laws were first assailed vigorously as being in contravention of a constitutional guaranty. Our country road laws had the same history and they were frequently held unconstitutional, notably in *Board vs. Abbott*, 52 Kan. 148 in 1893, in which case there was an able dissenting opinion. This decision was overruled in the same state in *Wulf vs. Kansas City*, 77 Kan. 358, in 1908. In the latter case the appointed Park Board of Kansas City was given the power to levy taxes

for park purposes but the court took the position that the constitution limits rather than confers power and that having created a legislature its power was complete except insofar as it is limited by the constitution and there was no constitutional requirement that taxes be levied by elective officers.

What is Advertising?

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS

Publishers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Gentlemen:

The Department at Washington has acknowledged the receipt of the letter of this office transmitting a copy of the December 15, 1920, issue of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* with respect to the classification under the Act of October 3, 1917, of the matter appearing on pages 1019, 1020, 1046, 1048, and 1050 of that issue under the headings "What to Read on Social Hygiene" and "Recent Bibliographies," such articles containing in most cases the prices of the books referred to, some of the publishers of the books also being advertisers in the publication, and the following advice has been received from the Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General in a letter dated January 8, 1921:

"You are advised that while there would appear to be some reasons for regarding matter like that referred to, consisting of lists of books, the prices of which are given in many instances, and in connection with some of which concise comments in the form of reviews, also appear, as advertising matter chargeable with the second-class zone rates of postage prescribed by the Act of October 3, 1917, for such matter, nevertheless, for the present where the books listed or reviewed in a publication are selected by the publisher or editor thereof and such matter is inserted exclusively for the information of its readers and not in connection with any understanding or agreement with anyone interested in the sale of the books the matter will be regarded as other than advertising for the purpose of determining the postage chargeable on the publication, provided the prices of the books are not given and the lists or reviews are otherwise free from features tending to give them the appearance of being designed to promote the sale of the books.

"You may in this instance, however, accept postage on the issue in question on the basis of the markings made by the publishers."

J. G. PATTEN.

United States Post Office, New York.

Books by Twentieth Century American Poets

A LIST SELECTED BY THE POETRY SOCIETY OF AMERICA

THE Committee on Library Lists of the Poetry Society of America presents in the following titles its selection of the volumes of poetry by American authors which it considers all libraries should own in order that their readers may be informed to date as to the progress of poetry in their own country. Lists have been prepared annually since 1914, the first of them having covered the ground from 1900 to 1913. The members of this Committee are selected from among the poets, editors, reviewers, librarians, and college and university professors who are members of the Poetry Society. The lists have in the past been found of use not only to libraries but also to the general purchasers of poetry, a company that seems to be enlarging daily. The columns of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* afford the only public printing of this List, but the *Bulletin* of the Poetry Society gives place for a copy and the Syracuse Public Library also repeats it in its *Bulletin*. A transcript of the combined lists since 1914, called "Eighty-seven Poets," was published by the Syracuse Public Library in 1919 and may be obtained by librarians and others on request.

The Committee appeals to writers and publishers of poetry and all interested persons, for co-operation in the difficult work of keeping tally of the books of poetry published in this country. It will be glad to have its attention called to privately printed or other works of poetry which might otherwise escape its attention. Communications on this subject should be addressed to: Mrs. Martha Foote Crow, 418 Central Park West, New York City, who is chairman of the Committee.

INDIVIDUAL WORKS

Adams, Franklin P. *Something Else Again*. Doubleday.

Humorous pieces in clever verse poems, and classic parodies.

Aiken, Conrad. *The House of Dust*. Boston: Four Seas Co.

One poem with sections; transcripts from life in lyrical verse.

Benét, Stephen Vincent. *Heavens and Earth*. Holt.

Narrative, humorous and other poems in rhymed metres.

Benét, William Rose. *Moons of Grandeur*. Doran.

Short poems romantic and varied in subject.

Bodenheim, Maxwell. *Advice and Other Poems*. Knopf.

Short poems in free forms.

Bradford, Camaliel. *A Prophet of Joy*. Houghton.

One continuous poem in stanzas. A social satire.

Brown, Abbie Farwell. *Heart of New England*. Houghton.

Short poems in standardized forms; *Pilgrim Ode* included.

Burt, Maxwell Struthers. *Songs and Portraits*. Scribner.

Poems and sketches in standardized forms.

Bynner, Witter. *A Canticle of Pan and Other Poems*. Knopf.

Varied poems in both free and metrical forms.

Carlin, Francis. *The Cairn of Stars*. Holt.

Irish ballads and lyrics.

Carpenter, Rhys. *The Plainsman and Other Poems*. Oxford Univ. Press.

Short poems, partly inspired by modern Greek life.

Cone, Helen Gray. *The Coat without a Seam*. Dutton.

Sonnets and lyrics of war and peace.

Conkling, Grace Hazard. *Wilderness Songs*. Holt.

Lyrical verse; contains songs of Old Mexico.

Conkling, Hilda. *Poems by a Little Girl*. Stokes.

Free verse forms by a child of eight.

Corbin, Alice. *Red Earth*. R. F. Seymour.

Free verse poems, chiefly of New Mexico.

Cromwell, Gladys. *Poems*, new Edition. Macmillan.

Posthumous publication. Brief lyrics; one of the prize-winning volumes of the P. S. A.

Eliot, T. S. *Poems*. Knopf.

Satirical verse with an ultra-modern note.

Farrar, John Chipman. *Forgotten Shrines*. Yale Univ. Press.

One of the Yale Series of Younger Poets.

Flexner, Hortense. *Clouds and Cobblestones*. Houghton.

A first volume; lyrics and sonnets on varied themes.

Gibran, Kahlil. *The Forerunner*. Knopf.

Poetic parables of the Orient.

Guiterman, Arthur. *Ballads of Old New York*. Harper.

Poems illustrating historical incidents of New York, humorous and serious.

— *Chips of Jade*. Dutton.

Clever maxims and aphorisms from the orient, done into Guitermanian verse.

Hillyer, Robert. *Alchemy*. Brentano's.

One long poem of classic type, in cantos.

Johns, Orrick. *Black Branches*. Pagan Pub. Co.

Poems in free verse; including also three free verse plays.

- Kemp, Harry. *Chanteys and Ballads*. Brentano's.
Out-door poems both of sea and land, done in swinging rhythms; including also a group of poems about Christ.
- Kenyon, James B. *Harvest Home*. J. T. White Co.
Poems in standardized forms. Collected edition.
- Knibbs, H. H. *Songs of the Trail*. Houghton.
Book of western (cowboy) poems, lyric and narrative.
- Kreymborg, Alfred. *Blood of Things*. Nicholas Brown.
Ultra-modern and somewhat fantastic verse.
- Le Gallienne, Richard. *The Junkman and Other Poems*. Doubleday.
Short poems in the poet's flawless technique; partly in "French forms."
- Leonard, William Ellery. *The Lynching and Other Poems*. Huebsch.
Poems of impassioned social import, in standard forms.
- Lindsay, Vachel. *The Golden Whales of California*. Macmillan.
Short poems in the author's customary and highly individual rhythms.
- Markham, Edwin. *Gates of Paradise and Other Poems*. Doubleday.
The fourth volume of an established poet. Songs of a social and religious nature.
- Masters, Edgar Lee. *Domesday Book*. Macmillan.
Narrative poems in a free type of blank verse, centering about one character.
- Millay, Edna St. Vincent. *A Few Figs from Thistles*. Frank Shay.
Brief, epigrammatic poems.
- Morley, Christopher. *Hide and Seek*. Doran.
Lyrical verse, chiefly written with a light touch.
- Oppenheim, James. *The Solitary*. Huebsch.
Philosophical verse in free measures.
- Pound, Ezra. *Umbra*. Elkin Mathews.
Partly a reprint from the author's earlier work.
- Reese, Lizette Woodworth. *Spicewood*. Norman Remington Co.
New poems by a poet of established reputation.
- *A Branch of May*. T. B. Mosher.
New edition with foreword by J. B. Rittenhouse.
- Robinson, Edwin Arlington. *Lancelot*. Thomas Seltzer.
A narrative poem, which won the five hundred dollar prize of the Lyric Society.
- *The Three Taverns*. Macmillan.
Collection of psychological poems, chiefly character studies.
- Robinson, Edwin Meade. *Piping and Panning*. Harcourt.
Volume of humorous verse.
- Sandburg, Carl. *Smoke and Steel*. Harcourt.
Poems in free forms: partly on social problems.
- Sarett, Lew. *Many, Many Moons*. Holt.
Interpretations of Indian life. Introduction by Carl Sandburg.
- Schauffler, Robert Haven. *The White Comrade and Other Poems*. Houghton.
Poems, containing author's work for last decade.
- Scollard, Clinton. *War Voices and Memories*. J. T. White Co.
Poems written during 1917 and 1918, chiefly concerning America, Italy and the Orient.
- Seiffert, Marjorie Allen. *A Woman of Thirty*. Knopf.
Poems of modern type, in free forms.
- Teasdale, Sara. *Flame and Shadow*. Macmillan.
Fourth book by this poet: brief singing lyrics, chiefly of love.
- Thompson, John R. *Poems*. Scribner.
Newly collected edition of a southern poet well-known since before the Civil War.
- Van Dyke, Henry. *Poems*. Scribner.
Collected edition of the well-known poet.
- Van Dyke, Tertius. *Songs of Seeking and Finding*. Scribner.
Sonnets and lyrics in standard forms.
- Walsh, Thomas. *Don Folquet and Other Poems*. Lane.
A tale of knighthood in verse.
- Wells, Winifred. *The Hesitant Heart*. Huebsch.
Lyric verse: a first volume.
- Wilkinson, Marguerite. *Bluestone*. Macmillan.
Poems on varied themes, in both lyrical form and in unrhymed cadence.
- Wood, Clement. *Jehovah*. Dutton.
A poem in narrative and lyric forms, presenting a modern conception of some Biblical themes.
- Woodberry, George E. *The Roamer and Other Poems*. Harcourt.
One long philosophical poem, and a group of sonnets called "Ideal Passion."

COLLECTIONS

- Braithwaite, Wm. Stanley. *Anthology of Magazine Verse for 1920*. Small Maynard.
— *The Book of Modern British Verse*. Small, Maynard.
- Frothingham, Robert. *Songs of Dogs*. Houghton.
— *Songs of Horses*. Houghton.
- Kreymborg, Alfred. *Others for 1919; anthology of the new verse*. New York: Nicholas L. Brown.
- Miscellany of American Poetry. Unpublished poems by various poets. Harcourt.
- Stork, Charles Wharton. *Contemporary Verse Anthology*. Dutton.
- Untermeyer, Louis. *Modern American Poetry*. Harcourt.
— *Modern British Poetry*. Harcourt.
- Wells, Carolyn. *The Book of Humorous Verse*. Doran.
- Widdemer, Margaret. *The Haunted Hour*. Harcourt.

College Library News, 1917-1920

A SUMMARY OF THE LITERATURE RELATING TO COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES PUBLISHED BETWEEN JANUARY, 1917, AND NOVEMBER, 1920. PREPARED BY THE STUDENTS AND EDITED BY THE PRINCIPAL OF THE LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR THE CONFERENCE OF EASTERN COLLEGE LIBRARIANS HELD AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY ON NOVEMBER 27, 1920.

THE ground covered in this summary consists of the English and American professional periodicals, the American periodical indexes, the American Library Association's *Proceedings*, and, as far as was possible, the book and pamphlet literature of the period. No claim to completeness is made. The material noted groups itself roughly under three heads, namely, that which has to do with the broader aspects of administration, that which pertains to technical organization, and that which is of a bibliographical nature.

The treatments of administrative matters found reflect certain perennial problems of the college librarian. Fundamental among them is the place of the library in the college organization: Mr. Drury has discussed this, emphasizing the function of the library as a co-ordinate department serving all others but independent of all, and urging the importance to the librarian of dean's ranking and freedom from control on the part of his colleagues. As a supervising body which he believes would operate satisfactorily, Mr. Drury suggests a library committee of seven—two trustees, two professors, and as ex-officio members the president, comptroller and librarian—to meet quarterly for the purpose of passing upon appointments, appropriations and policies. Another phase of relations with the college is treated in the pamphlet report on departmental libraries issued by a University of Chicago committee.³ This represents an enquiry extending over some three years, and embodies findings as to usage in several other institutions, with recommendations tending toward centralization and strengthening of the general library; it does not, however, go as far in this direction as the original proposals of the committee might have indicated.

So far as equipment and visible facilities have a part in good service some criteria bearing upon them are essential. These are touched upon in

W. H. Allen's "Self Surveys by Colleges and Universities";⁴ and again in articles by Mr. Bishop. In speaking of reading room accommodations Mr. Bishop advises liberal allowance for growth, and urges that seating capacity be twenty per cent of the enrollment.⁵ Again, after discussing general needs,⁶ he stipulates 100,000 volumes as the minimum collection possible in a college aiming to give modern work in the humanities and in science, that 100,000 to 150,000 volumes per 1000 students is a fair average in any institution, and that the library should receive six to ten per cent of the total college income; and states that the most vital need of American scholarship is not the so-called endowment of research, but the provision of the materials for research in university libraries, and adequate quarters.

The records show that college librarians as well as public librarians are giving thought to the professional strengthening of their group. Mr. Severance urges certification as a means to this.⁷ Mr. Henry emphasizes the salary situation,⁸ and says that we must either content ourselves with the standards of stupid service which low salaries impose, reconcile ourselves to unionization and trade conditions, or increase salaries to decent living possibilities. Adolf C. Noé⁹ and J. T. Jennings¹⁰ lay stress upon the need of greater opportunity and encouragement for the library worker to better his scholarly equipment. Mr. Noé asserts that administrative technique has been developed at the expense of productive scholarship; and that immediate practical service has tended to crowd out the ideal of broad national and professional usefulness on the part of the library and its personnel.

Much thought has been given to plans of preparation for the forms of work represented in

¹ LIBRARY JOURNAL, June 15, 1920, pp. 551-552; *School and Society*, Oct. 9, 1920, pp. 311-313.

² University of Chicago Library. Report of committee appointed . . . to investigate the relations of departmental libraries in the University of Chicago. University of Chicago Press, 1917.

³ World Book Co., Yonkers-on-Hudson, 1917, p. 244-246.

⁴ LIBRARY JOURNAL, Sept. 15, 1920, p. 732-734.

⁵ *School and Society*, Sept. 18, 1920, p. 205-214.

⁶ *Public Libraries*, March, 1920, p. 124-126.

⁷ LIBRARY JOURNAL, May, 1919, p. 282-284.

⁸ *School and Society*, July 19, 1919, p. 70-72.

⁹ LIBRARY JOURNAL, April, 1918, p. 227-233.

college and university libraries. Subsequent to a discussion of the matter at this conference three years ago Dr. Lichtenstein dealt with it in an article,¹⁰ approving the idea of a graduate library school but questioning its power to draw students; and Mr. Keogh and Miss Emma Baldwin contributed very carefully considered papers to the literature of the American Library Institute. Although not entirely germane at this point it is interesting to note that Sir William Osler¹¹ speaking in 1917 before a summer library class at Aberystwyth, Wales, advocated the starting, as a department of at least one university in each division of the United Kingdom, a "school of the book," and that a School of Librarianship is now in its second year at the University of London. Being British, it tends to emphasize bibliography and the other forms of library interest which are prominent in the college library, and includes a course in paleography in its curriculum.

Only a few library buildings have been erected in the last four years, but, as usual, their dedications have occasioned descriptions setting forth the ideas and experiments involved. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology came first, with its section of a building devoted to the library, this and the collections it houses being treated in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.¹² Amherst College held exercise in connection with the opening of the Converse Memorial Library in November, 1917; Dr. Putnam spoke at this time, and an article reporting the occasion includes floor plans.¹³ Leland Stanford Junior University began the use of its new building in 1919, and we have as commemorating this not only periodical reports but a 40-page book, published by the university and including a history of the library.¹⁴ Notre Dame's building, presumably occupied before 1917, is described in an article¹⁵ published within the years covered by this summary. Finally the new Michigan building was formally opened on January 7, 1920, the main features of the day being Mr. Bowker's address, "The library, democracy and

research," and exhibits by Mr. Voynich and from the Clements collection of Americana.¹⁶

A few libraries have in the period under examination issued manuals or handbooks; there are to be mentioned that prepared at the University of Chicago in 1917,¹⁷ and that published by Princeton University in the same year.¹⁸ These are of interest chiefly as examples, altho it is worth noting that the first printing of this edition of the Princeton manual had in view the post-conference visit of A. L. A. members to Princeton in 1916.

The stated meetings of college librarians, here, and at Chicago in mid-winter, and in connection with the A. L. A. conferences, have gone on with little interruption. These have produced the usual quota of discussion, the reports of which in this paper are considered topically.

As librarians we grow to be internationally minded, and passing mention should be made of Mr. John Ansteinson's description of the library of the University of Christiana¹⁹; of the article²⁰ upon Chinese libraries by Mr. T. C. Tai, librarian of Tsing Hua College, Peking; of Mr. Dickerson's report concerning the library of the University of Beaune²¹; and of the numerous articles relative to the library at the University of Louvain, telling of its destruction and of plans for its rebuilding²².

Turning to the details of method and of internal organization there seem to be few items to report. In the field of pure technique, for example, there have been no startling innovations. Miss Gibbs has given us a review of the needs and of the situation as regards a union serial list.²³ Mr. Currier has told of the Harvard rules for counting pamphlets,²⁴ and has discussed possible economies in cataloging²⁵.

¹⁰ *Public Libraries*, Feb., 1920, p. 78-79; *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, Feb. 1, 1920, p. 107-109; *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, Oct., 1919, p. 633-637.

¹¹ *University of Chicago Library. Rules and regulations of the university libraries, 1917. University of Chicago Press, 1917. 34 p.*

¹² *Princeton University Library. Princeton and the university library: class of 1921 edition. Princeton, The University Library, 1917. 8 p.*

¹³ *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, Jan. 7, 1920, p. 23-24.

¹⁴ *Public Libraries*, Feb., 1919, p. 37-40; *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, July, 1919, p. 423-429.

¹⁵ *Public Libraries*, July, 1919, p. 255-258.

¹⁶ *Public Libraries*, May, 1918, p. 221-222; *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, July, 1919, p. 443-446; 788. Koch, T. W., *War libraries and other studies*. Stechert, 1918, p. 255-279.

¹⁷ *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, Feb. 1917, p. 95-99.

¹⁸ *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, April, 1918, p. 241-245.

¹⁹ *A. L. A. Bulletin*, 1918, p. 243-245.

²⁰ *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, April, 1918, p. 233-235.

²¹ *Library Association Record*, Aug.-Sept., 1917, p. 287-308.

²² *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, Jan., 1917, p. 30-35.

²³ *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, Dec., 1917, p. 954-955.

²⁴ *New building of the Stanford Univ. Library and a history of the library, 1891-1919. Stanford University, 1920. 40 p. illus.*

²⁵ *Public Libraries*, April, 1918, p. 174-175.

Mr. Hanson has presented the need of co-operation in the cataloging of monographs and composite collections not touched by Library of Congress and A. L. A. cards.²⁷ Miss Patton has dealt with the methods of treating gift pamphlets at the University of Illinois.²⁸ Miss Greenhalgh has described the Columbia system of accounting.²⁹ And an article reporting a discussion at this conference in 1916 furnishes the results of the test as to comparative costs of cataloging at Columbia and at Yale.³⁰

Formal instruction to students in the use of the library calls for discussion under the head of methods. An article published in 1918 contains a digest of the course of this kind given by Miss Gertrude Bucks at the Kansas State Normal School.³¹ Mr. H. O. Severance's reprinted book "A library primer for high schools"³² contains some things that would be helpful in college instruction, notably, explanations as to the parts of a book and as to classification. The manual prepared and just published by Misses Hutchins, Johnson and Williams at the University of Illinois, which has grown out of their experience in teaching library methods to college students, contains material which may make it a standard work.³³

Upon advertising, and upon accustoming students to use the library, there seems little to be said or written after Mr. Drury's compilation of a year ago.³⁴ An earlier article by Mary I. Carpenter had cited methods in vogue in certain women's colleges,³⁵ and Mr. William E. Martin, librarian of Bucknell University, discussed subsequently the conduct of a formal advertising department.³⁶ Consideration for students' cultural reading is a phase of this matter, and it is gratifying to find emphasis upon the interest of the college librarian in encouraging the reading of literature other than that which is required,³⁷ and the buying of good

books. Mr. Clarence Sherman has laid stress upon the latter point.³⁸

Extra-campus work on the part of college libraries is not highly developed, but a number of institutions report instances of it. Berea College (Kentucky) has for years sent travelling libraries and gifts of books into the mountains, and now carries on the distribution by means of a book wagon.³⁹ The University of Texas library has a well developed extension division, which makes possible serious study in remote sections by means of package libraries.⁴⁰ Less definite as news items than the above, but none the less interesting, are Mr. John Ridington's plea for travelling library collections of material bearing upon university courses, for the benefit of ex-service men who are unable to attend the university⁴¹; Miss Ernestine Noa's description of the library in the seminar room of the Rural Social Science Department at the University of North Carolina, which presumably is designed for state-wide use⁴²; and the package library service conducted by the Extension Division of the University of Indiana—supposedly in co-operation with the University Library—and available to every resident of the State.⁴³

The third division of this resumé, and the most interesting one, concerns itself with lists and descriptions of notable collections. The accumulation here within the four years seems rather significant. First of all, there have appeared a few working compilations, restricted in interest but valuable for their own purposes, such as the printed catalog of Augustana College Library,⁴⁴ the list of serials in the University of Arizona Library,⁴⁵ the pamphlet on the Bixby books and other recent gifts to Emory University Library,⁴⁶ the six-page leaflet descriptive of Quak-

²⁷ *Public Libraries*, Jan. 1918, p. 20-21.

²⁸ *A. L. A. Bulletin*, 1918, p. 249-250.

²⁹ *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, May, 1918, p. 307-311.

³⁰ *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, Feb. 1917, p. 110-112.

³¹ *Public Libraries*, Feb. 1918, p. 80-81.

³² Missouri Book Company, Columbia, 1917.

³³ *Guide to the use of libraries. A manual for students in the University of Illinois.* Urbana, 1920.

³⁴ A revision of this appears in *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, June 1, 1920, p. 487-490.

³⁵ *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, Jan. 1917, p. 14-17.

³⁶ *Public Libraries*, June, 1920, p. 305-308.

³⁷ *North Carolina Library Bulletin*, March, 1918, p. 100-102; *Public Libraries*, Jan. 1917, p. 1-4.

³⁸ *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, April, 1917, p. 305-308.

³⁹ *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, July, 1917, p. 520-521.

⁴⁰ *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, June, 1918, p. 390-393.

⁴¹ *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, Nov. 1918, p. 808-815.

⁴² *North Carolina Library Bulletin*, Dec. 1919, p. 46-48.

⁴³ *Public Libraries*, July, 1919, p. 237-239.

⁴⁴ Skarstedt, Marcus, comp. *Bibliography of the catalogued books of the Augustana College library.* Rock Island, Ill., 1917. 272 p. (*Augustana College Bulletin*, v. 13, no. 1).

⁴⁵ Luttrell, Estelle. Guide, M. A., comp. *List of serials in the University of Arizona library.* University of Arizona, 1918, 46 p. (*University of Arizona Record*, v. 11, no. 2).

⁴⁶ Emory University Library. *Bixby books and other recent gifts to the library.* Atlanta, Ga., 1917. 8 p. (*Bulletin* v. 3, no. 3).

⁴⁷ Haverford College Library. *Quaker books and Quakeriana in the library of Haverford College.* Haverford, Pa., 1919. 6 p.

criana in the Haverford College Library," and Princeton's joint finding list of foreign newspapers.⁴⁸

Technical and semi-technical collections have received some mention. There are descriptions of the library of the United States Naval War College at Newport,⁴⁹ and of valuable material, including works on medical history, in the library of Transylvania College.⁵⁰ Yale University has published a list of medical serials in Connecticut libraries,⁵¹ enlarged from a list of similar material in the Yale Library issued in 1912. The Liautard⁵² and Salmon⁵³ veterinary libraries are described. Mr. Ralph Power, writing from Europe, tells of the proposal to assemble special commercial collections for use in connection with business courses recently established at the University of London.⁵⁴

The accumulation and care of war material seems to have been an universal problem. Dr. Richardson has led the way in contributions to this, Princeton having published at least two printed lists of its European war literature—one alphabetical,⁵⁵ in 1917, and one classified,⁵⁶ in 1918—and two photostat lists—one of books and pamphlets on the economic aspects of the war,⁵⁷ and one of posters.⁵⁸ Mr. L. N. Wilson compiled a list of the war collections of Clark University, and devised a classification for posters.⁵⁹ Mr. Lydenberg and others discussed the arrangement of war material at a recent meeting of the college and reference section of the A. L. A.⁶⁰ And Mr. Power has told of the war library and museum at Paris,⁶¹ established by M. Camille Bloch and Madame Bloch in 1914.

⁴⁸ Princeton University Library. Joint finding list of foreign newspapers. Princeton University Library, 1918.

⁴⁹ LIBRARY JOURNAL, June, 1918, p. 409-410.

⁵⁰ LIBRARY JOURNAL, April, 1918, p. 269-271.

⁵¹ Yale University Library. List of medical serials in the libraries of Connecticut, May, 1919. New Haven, Yale University Library, 1919. 92 p.

⁵² LIBRARY JOURNAL, Feb. 1918, p. 83.

⁵³ LIBRARY JOURNAL, May, 1919, p. 308.

⁵⁴ LIBRARY JOURNAL, May, 1919, p. 304-306.

⁵⁵ Princeton University Library. European war collection; alphabetical author finding list. Princeton, 1917, 40 p.

⁵⁶ Princeton University Library. European war collection; classified list. Princeton, 1918, 97 p.

⁵⁷ Princeton University Library. Index list of books and pamphlets on the economic aspects of the war. Princeton University Library, 1918.

⁵⁸ Princeton University Library. War poster collections. Princeton, 1919.

⁵⁹ Wilson, L. N., comp. War collection of Clark University Library. Clark University Press, 1918. 53 p.

⁶⁰ A. L. A. Bulletin, 1919, p. 390-393.

⁶¹ LIBRARY JOURNAL, May, 1919, p. 303-304.

Scholarship, like business, has turned its eyes to the south in recent decades, and a number of valuable Latin-American collections in North American universities is one result. Yale has 40,000 volumes, made up chiefly of the libraries of Hiram Bingham and H. R. Wagner, and including newspapers. Columbia has 4500 volumes, as well as much related material classed under literature and language. Harvard possesses 19,000 volumes, made up partly of private libraries. Brown boasts of the George Earl Church collection, and there are many relevant pieces in the John Carter Brown Library. Notre Dame has come into ownership of the South American library of J. A. Zahm. The Bancroft collection at Berkeley should not be overlooked, for altho broad in its scope it is rich in Spanish manuscripts. All of these collections, and in addition some which are not parts of university libraries, are described in recent LIBRARY JOURNAL articles.⁶²

Where collections in this country are concerned presumably nothing can compete with Americana in interest. It is sufficient merely to mention two significant events of the last four years in this field, namely, the appearance of the first part of the new John Carter Brown catalog,⁶³ and the gift of his collection to the University of Michigan by Mr. W. L. Clements.⁶⁴

Records, printing and literature remain to be considered. G. A. Barton prepared, and the Yale University Press published, in 1918, parts one to three of the description of the Haverford College Library collection of cuneiform tablets.⁶⁵ M. M. Shaver has annotated a list of rare books, manuscripts and autographs in the Vassar College Library, which is mentioned here because of its emphasis on the history of printing.⁶⁶ Vassar College has also published a brochure, listing with black and white illustrations the printer's marks in the windows of the Frederick Ferris Thompson Memorial Library.⁶⁷

⁶² LIBRARY JOURNAL, June, 1917, p. 455; April, 1919, p. 222-228.

⁶³ Brown University. John Carter Brown Library. Bibliotheca Americana, v. 1, pt. 1, 240 p. Providence, R. I., 1919.

⁶⁴ Public Libraries, April, 1920, p. 202-203.

⁶⁵ Barton, G. A., Haverford Library collection of cuneiform tablets. . . Yale University Press, 1918.

⁶⁶ Vassar College Library. List of rare books, manuscripts and autographs in Vassar College Library. . . Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1917, 38 p.

⁶⁷ Vassar College. List of the printer's marks in the window of the Frederick Ferris Thompson Memorial Library. . . Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1917, 8 p.

Among the more strictly literary items there stands out the work of A. S. W. Rosenbach on the Harry Elkins Widener collection—the general two-volume catalog,¹⁰ the Dickens catalog,¹¹ and the catalog of works illustrated by the Cruikshanks¹²—all of which bear date 1918. Also, Mary Eunice Wead has compiled and the University of Michigan has published a catalog of the Jones Carlyle collection.¹³ Major G. W. Littlefield has bought and presented to the University of Texas the Wrenn Elizabethan library, and altho no catalog of this is to be listed a note concerning it appears in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.¹⁴ Finally, there should be mentioned Yale's publication of facsimiles and reproductions of items in the Speck collection of Goethiana,¹⁵ the University of California library's pamphlet descriptive of its library of French thought,¹⁶ and Hall-

dor Hermannson's catalog of runic literature in the Fiske Icelandic collection at Cornell.¹⁷

Under the heading of contemporary bibliography only one considerable item for which a library is responsible has come to notice. This is Mr. George D. Brown's list of the works of Woodrow Wilson from 1910-17, continuing Mr. Clemon's compilation for an earlier period.¹⁸

Lines of inclusion in such a summary as this are difficult to draw, and it is realized that much material of interest to college library workers and some contributions coming from them, altho not touching collections actually under their care, has been passed by. If any excursions beyond the limits set are permissible, they would be to mention Miss Mudge's periodical reviews¹⁹ of new reference books and her plans for a new edition of Kroeger's "Guide"; Mr. Hicks' informational book, "The new world order";²⁰ the work of Mr. Keogh for the "Inquiry," of Mr. Bishop as president of the A. L. A., and of Dr. Raney on importation problems and Library War Service negotiations of all of which the printed record is naturally scant; and the labors of Mr. Koch as historian of the A. L. A. Library War Service.²¹

¹⁰Hermannson, H., comp. Catalog of runic literature. . . Oxford University Press, 1918, 105 p.

¹¹Brown, G. D. Essay toward a bibliography of the published writings and addresses of Woodrow Wilson, 1910-1917. Princeton University Library, 1917, 52 p.

¹²LIBRARY JOURNAL, March, 1917, p. 174-182; Jan., 1918, p. 14-19; Jan., 1919, p. 11-16.

¹³Hicks, F. C. The new world order. Doubleday, 1920, 496 p.

¹⁴Koch, T. W. War libraries and allied studies. Stechert, 1918, 287 p., illus.; Koch, T. W. Books in the war. . . Houghton, 1919, 388 p., illus.

¹⁰Rosenbach, A. S. W., comp. Catalog of the books and manuscripts of Harry Elkins Widener. Philadelphia, 1918, 2 v.

¹¹Rosenbach, A. S. W., comp. Catalog of the writings of Charles Dickens in the library of Harry Elkins Widener. Philadelphia, 1918, 111 p.

¹²Rosenbach, A. S. W., comp. Catalog of the works illustrated by George Cruikshank and Isaac and Robert Cruikshank in the library of Harry Elkins Widener. Philadelphia, 1918, 279 p.

¹³Wead, Mary Eunice, comp. Catalog of the Dr. Samuel A. Jones Carlyle collection, with additions from the general library. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1919, 111 p.

¹⁴LIBRARY JOURNAL, April, 1918, p. 273.

¹⁵Yale University Library. William A. Speck collection of Goethiana. Facsimiles and reproductions of unique and rare items. New Haven, 1917.

¹⁶University of California Library. Dedication of the Library of French Thought. . . 1918, 36 p.

A Librarian's Golden Jubilee

The American librarians, constituting the so-called Northern Party of the projected library invasion of Europe in the summer of 1914, an invasion cut short by the outbreak of the European War, will recall with pleasure, their visit to the University of Christiania Library. Particularly will they recall the venerable Chief, A. C. Drolsum, and the stately, but genial manner in which he received the guests and explained to them the administration, and the various departments of the National Library.

From a communication to *Nordisk Tidskrift för Bok-och Biblioteksväsen*, 1920, Nr. 2, just received in this country, it will be noted that on March 23, 1920, Mr. Drolsum completed fifty years of continuous service in the University Li-

brary, having entered its service of 1870 and having been Chief Librarian since 1876.

For a member of our profession to have completed fifty years of continuous service is in itself an achievement sufficiently rare to warrant mention; in the case of Mr. Drolsum it is particularly noteworthy because of the institution which he has served, and the important work in history and politics for which he has found time aside from his library duties.

J. C. M. H.

The Detroit Public Library, at the request of the symphony management, will contribute music notes to the programs of the Detroit symphony concerts this year.

Going Down

ITEM 1. "For the United States, thrice the domestic price, beginning New Year's," is now the word from Leipzig. That is to say, list price plus 200% Valutazuschlag (instead of 250% since October 15, 1920) plus 10% Teuerungszuschlag, for books in print. The rates for other countries are not yet at hand. Antiquarian items will, of course, continue to be exempt.

This result appears to have been brought about by a revolt of prominent scientific publishers who disbelieve in the principle of discrimination against foreigners. The present measure is a compromise. More will probably follow, especially if the mark continues to rise.

Every such reduction widens the gap between the German agent and his competitors in other countries. In this situation librarians should be on guard against tricky bills. For example, an Italian invoice for German publications recently examined was found, while apparently 22% below the Leipzig schedule, actually to be built upon a domestic price 80% inflated.

Item 2. In view of continually shifting conditions, libraries will find it wise to require that agents submit bills for periodicals only on occasion of delivery of initial numbers. Any other course is a gamble with somebody probably losing, and that somebody is pretty sure to be the library.

Item 3. Except in the case of very large consignments libraries will find it advantageous to have European material dispatched by parcel post rather than freight, unless, of course, vol-

umes are too heavy for the mails. Six per cent will about cover such carriage, whereas boxes, except big ones, will come higher and travel far more slowly.

If, however, freight be utilized, it is well to have the shipper prepay ocean charges. Landed collect in American harbors, the steamship companies are apt to bill transportation of cargo in gold at the ante-bellum rates of exchange.

Use the postal route always, where possible, for German consignments, since it is easy to find agents who will meet the cost of stamps, but none will cover freight, not to mention quicker delivery.

Item 4. The publishers of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* announced that the three new volumes supplementary to the eleventh edition would appear on India paper only. They have, however, now yielded to widespread demand, supported by this Committee, and agreed to an edition on ordinary book paper as well. Furthermore, if enough requests are received, they will bind this in buckram with the A. L. A. reinforcement.

All purchasers of these three volumes should at once give them notification of (1) the paper desired—whether India or ordinary, and (2) the binding preferred—whether cloth or special buckram.

M. LLEWELLYN RANEY,
ANNA G. HUBBARD,
PURD B. WRIGHT,

A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying.

A NEW VOTERS' HANDBOOK

ILLINOIS Voters' Handbook" published by the Woman's City Club of Chicago, 1920, deserves the hearty commendations which are being received by the publishers for its timely appearance, attractive form, practical arrangement, clear and concise text, reliability, and absence of legal phraseology. The subject matter collected under six chapter headings—Technique of voting and information for citizens; Citizenship; City and village government; County government; State government; Federal government, has been tested by experts in municipal, state and national laws, and the editing committee (composed of civic workers, several

of whom have national reputation) has done careful and excellent work, and produced a helpful manual, printed on good paper, in clear type. It has marginal indexing, brief lists of references to up-to-date material, a good subject index, and is illustrated by charts and maps. It appeals to the reader by its straightforward and direct information, is a handbook of practical use to new voters, women's clubs, civics classes, and a tool which librarians have found to be of more than usual helpfulness.

While published for the convenience of the women of Illinois and Chicago, it will also interest students at large, for it contains information of national import in the chapters devoted

to the "Technique of Voting"; "Citizenship"; and "Federal Government." Designed to meet the needs of citizenship classes preparing for intelligent voting at the recent election, it was issued in two forms, viz., as a pamphlet of 110 pages, and by chapters, with separate cover, title-page and introduction, punched for fastening with paper fasteners. This latter form allows for replacing parts which will be revised as laws are made or amended; and will be par-

ticularly useful to libraries maintaining package-libraries, or pamphlet-files, for the parts can be used separately under direct subject. The price is 60 cents for the complete pamphlet; 10 and 15 cents each for the various chapters, or 70 cents for the complete "loose-leaf" form. A discount of 10% is allowed on lots of 25 or more. Address: Woman's City Club of Chicago, 16 North Wabash Ave, Chicago, Illinois.

J. M. W.

Teaching The Use of a High School Library

A SELECT LIST OF BOOKS PREPARED BY MRS. JESSIE LUTHER
Reference Librarian, Kellogg Library, Kansas State Normal School, Emporia.

Connolly, Louise. How to Use a Library.

1917. H. W. Wilson Co., N. Y. Bds. \$1.30; pa. \$1.00. (Modern American Library Economy.)

Prepared for use of teachers, librarians and normal and high school classes. The questions and exercises are practical.

Fay, Lucy E., and Eaton, Anne T. Instruction in the Use of Books and Libraries; 2d ed., 1919. F. W. Faxon Co., 83 Francis St., Boston. \$3.25. (Useful Reference series, no 23.)

Part I: On the use of books; part II: Selection of books and children's literature; part III: Administration of school libraries.

Valuable source of material in preparation for this work.

Hopkins, Florence M. Reference Guides that Should be Known and How to Use Them. 1913. Willard Co., 479 Sixth St., Detroit. Cloth, \$1.50.

This 1913 edition is a more practical book for teachers than the later edition listed below. The groups of lessons discussed can be given in connection with English courses in high and normal schools.

Reported by the author as out of print and not to be reprinted.

—Reference Guides that Should be Known and How to Use Them, rev. ed. 1919. Willard Co., Detroit. 11 parts, pa., 25c. each.

A series of eleven graded lessons, each in a separate pamphlet. The complete series constitutes a second edition of "Reference guides that should be known." Contents: 1: Webster's New International Dictionary; 2: New Standard Dictionary; 3: Encyclopedias; 4: Parts of a book; 5: Atlases, City directories, gazetteers; 6: Concordances; 7: Library classifications and card catalog; 8: Indexes to periodical literature; 9: Yearbooks; 10: Commercial indexes; 11: Important publications of city, state and federal governments. Pamphlets 1, 3, 7, 8, are most usable for high school classes. The inclusion of specimen pages from reference books and the illustrative examples are valuable features of these guides.

Kroeger, Alice Bertha, and Mudge, Isadore Gilbert. Guide to the Study and Use of Reference Books; 3d ed., 1917. American Library Association Publishing Board, 78 E. Washington St., Chicago. \$2.50.

A standard book for verification, that should be in the library, but too detailed for use by students.

Lowe, John Adams. Books and Libraries; a Manual of Instruction for their Use in Colleges. 1916. F. W. Faxon Co., 83 Francis St., Boston. pa. 50c. (Useful Reference series, no. 16.)

A practical aid in class instruction and for supplementary reading. Includes exercises on the catalog, magazine indexes, general and special reference books.

Ward, Gilbert O. Practical Use of Books and Libraries; 3d ed. 1917. F. W. Faxon Co., Boston. \$1.25. (Useful Reference series, no. 17.)

A textbook for use with high school classes.

—Suggestive Outlines and Methods for Teaching the Use of the Library. 1919. F. W. Faxon Co., Boston. (Useful Reference series, no. 21.) \$1.50.

A book for teachers. Supplements the author's "Practical Use of Books and Libraries."

Wisconsin. Department of Public Instruction. Lessons on the Use of the School Library. 1918. C. P. Cary, State Supt. Pub. Instruction, Madison, Wis. pa. 5c.

Intended for elementary school classes but is useful in high schools in giving library instruction outlined that has not been given in the grades.

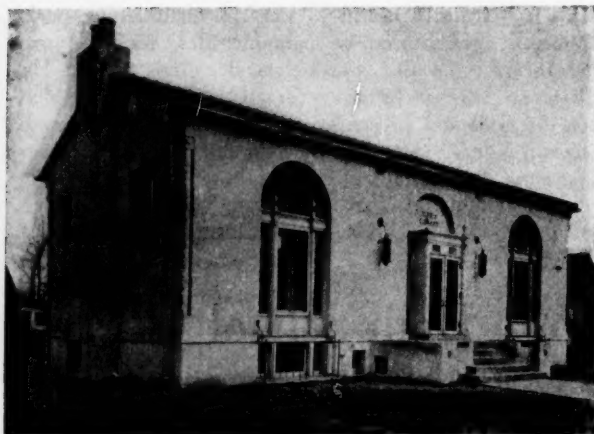
—Library Lessons for High Schools. 1918. C. P. Cary, State Supt. Pub. Instruc., Madison, Wis. pa. 5c.

A guide in giving definite lessons on the use of the high school library. Specific references are given to Connolly, Fay and Eaton, Kroeger, Hopkins, and Ward. (See above.)

Wiswell, Leon O. How to Use Reference Books. 1916. American Book Co., Chicago. 80c.

This book is especially helpful for the detailed discussion of Webster's New International Dictionary.

The American Library Association has recently sent to the Havana Post Number One, American Legion, Havana, Cuba, a collection of books which will serve as a foundation for a Post Library.



ELYRIA BRANCH LIBRARY

Denver's New Libraries

THREE new buildings—two branch libraries and a community house—were opened this last month under the auspices of the Denver Public Library. They were built in the latter half of 1920 during the period of the highest cost of materials and labor in Denver and show certain restrictions which this imposed, but the two new branch library buildings in particular show several fairly new features in construction details.

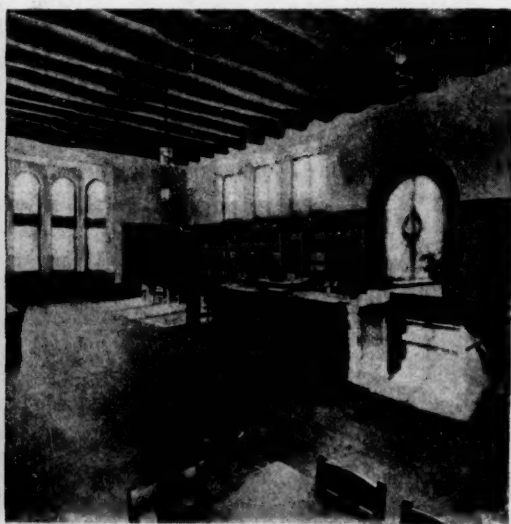
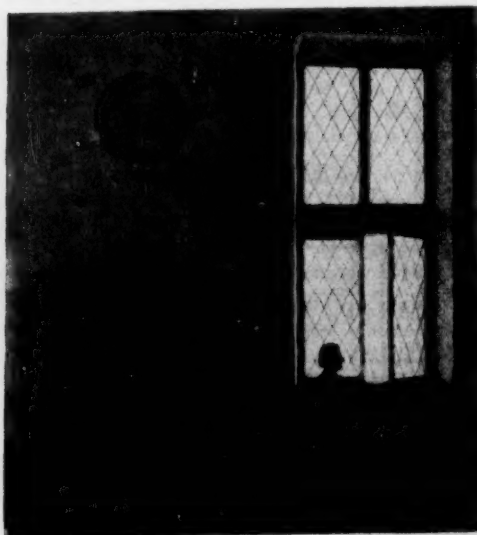
The two new branch libraries, Park Hill and Elyria, were gifts from the Carnegie Corpora-

tion. The Park Hill building, measuring 64 by 32 feet, cost \$26,000 complete and furnished and the Elyria building, 52 by 26 feet in area, cost \$16,000 complete and furnished. Both buildings are of the same general plan—an open interior on the main floor with auditorium and work rooms on the basement floor.

The Park Hill branch library building is Spanish in type and is built of rough troweled cement over brick. The rough exterior walls are buff in color and the roof is of Spanish tiles in grays and terra cotta. The cornice, trim and exterior decorations are of cast stone and the entrance door which is of Spanish design, is in two shades of red. The under-cornice is stenciled in terra cotta and old blue and the lanterns at the entrance are of wrought iron, screened with heavy isinglass. The leaded windows are high in the front and in the rear and are low in the end walls of the building.

The interior is unusually open and spacious in appearance. The librarian's room on the main floor is outlined by double faced floor cases which are only a foot higher than the delivery desk.

The interior walls and ceilings in the building are of rough troweled gray plaster and the ceiling is a beamed one. The wall cases are



IN THE PARK HILL BRANCH, SHOWING WINDOW SEATS CONCEALING RADIATORS, CHILDREN'S ROOM

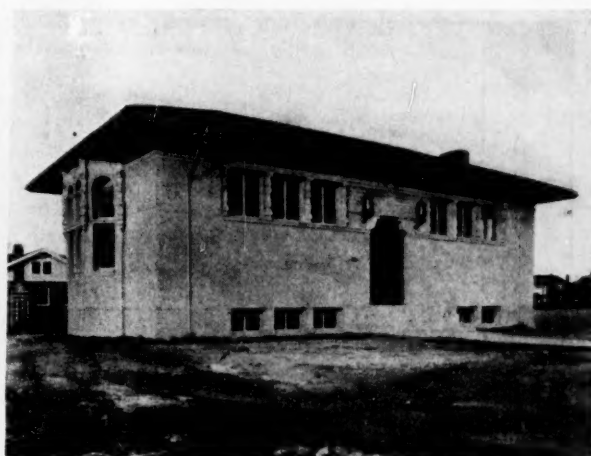
sunk into the rough plaster walls which gives an attractive appearance and also an effect of unusual solidarity.

In the adult reading room there is a large bay with window seats while in the children's room two window seats flank the cast stone fire place. In the chimney breast is sunk a stone plaque of "The Ancient Mariner," modeled by Robert Garrison, the sculptor.

The lighting fixtures are somewhat unique both in design and cost in that they are wrought iron brackets which hold the glass cylindrical globes. These globes originally were electric battery jars converted for lighting purposes by cutting out the bottoms and inverting the jars. The lighting fixtures complete each cost only eleven dollars.

Unbroken wall space for book shelving has been secured in the Park Hill and three other branch library buildings in Denver, by sinking heat ducts in the walls back of the book cases which bring the heat to the tops of the cases or at the top of window seats directly under the windows where the heat is most needed.

The steam heat radiators are placed under reading seats or under the reading ledge which projects from the wall cases. They are screened from view either by metal or wooden grills which are on hinges so the radiators can be



THE PARK HILL BRANCH

reached for adjustment or repair. The heating ducts which are slightly longer than the radiators themselves, are sunk in the walls and are five or six inches deep. In the Park Hill library building the ducts vary from five and a half to eight and a half feet long and are five inches deep. The backs of the book cases make the fourth wall for the heating ducts. This is covered with thick sheets of asbestos which make so excellent a non-conductor of heat that the backs of the bookcases themselves are only slightly warm. The ducts open at the tops of the wall cases or at window sills and these



TWO CHILDREN'S ROOMS: AT THE LEFT THE PARK HILL BRANCH, AT THE RIGHT THE ELYRIA BRANCH



CONCEALED HEAT-
DUCTS OPEN AT
WINDOW SILLS

openings are covered by metal grills of one inch mesh.

The heat ducts have several advantages. They give unbroken wall-space for books—a great advantage in small library buildings—they conceal from view the unsightly heat radiators, and they bring the heat where it is most needed, at the windows. This is true particularly when the windows are the casement type, for even with weather stripping, such windows admit some outdoor cold on windy days.

The librarian's room at the back of the delivery desk on the main floor of the Park Hill library accommodates a desk, typewriter, telephone and filing cases. The low doublefaced floor cases which enclose this room, permit perfect supervision of the reading room from the librarian's own desk.

The Park Hill auditorium on the basement floor has 165 folding chairs. An outside entrance in the rear of the building opens to the landing on the stairway from the floor above and so avoids the necessity of two stairways to the basement floor.

The Elyria branch library building is smaller than the Park Hill building, but resembles it in its general arrangement and in details of construction, such as the concealed heating ducts, built-in furniture in the librarian's private room, outside basement entrance, etc.

The Elyria building is constructed of white cement over brick walls, with a Spanish tiled roof and an entrance door paneled with Spanish tiles. All the windows are high except the two large leaded ones in the front wall which reach to the floor. The cornice brackets and outside railings are of wrought iron.

In the children's room there is a fireplace of brick and old tiles. Over it and in the opposite wall at the other end of the building are recessed spaces in the plaster. These will be

filled later with two decorative wall paintings by Albert Olsen, which decorations will be gifts to this branch library from the Denver Union Stockmen's Association.

The Park Hill and Elyria branch buildings were designed by two Denver architectural firms—Hoyt Brothers and H. J. Manning.

The third new building opened within a month is the Globeville Community House. The Denver public library does not believe that it is the best administrative authority to handle this community activity, but its financing and partial control have been placed under the library for the time at least. The needs in Globeville, one of Denver's two foreign districts, have been emphasized by the Denver public library for several years and last spring William P. McPhee of the Library Board started a building fund with a \$2,500 gift. The Denver Real Estate Exchange then conducted a two hours' campaign and raised the fund to \$14,000.

With this money a one-story brick building was erected. At the left on entering are the library quarters—an attractive reading room with space for 3,500 books, and the librarian's own room. To the right of the entrance hall is an auditorium with 250 folding chairs and a flat floor of hard maple for supervised community dancing. The auditorium is equipped for a moving picture machine and for theatrical entertainments. It is also provided with light gymnastic apparatus, boxing paraphernalia, etc. and has shower baths adjoining this room. In the rear of the building, connected both with the entrance hall and the auditorium, is a classroom with accommodations for forty people. The Extension Department of the University of Colorado has agreed to conduct here free classes in home economics, American history, etc. This room will also be used by the Visiting Nurses' Association for free clinics for babies.

Since no Denver city department was in a position to handle this work, the mayor of Denver appointed a special committee of which Frederic R. Ross, president of the Library Board, and the librarian of the Denver Public Library are members, to supervise this new activity. The mayor has asked the Denver Public Library to finance this work for the current year, during which time a transfer of funds to the library will be made to permit this. The new community house makes possible unusual possibilities for co-operation between the Denver Public Library and other activities.

CHALMERS HADLEY.

Library Beginnings in the Virgin Islands

DECEMBER TENTH, 1920, should be a red letter day for St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands of the U. S. A. On the evening of this day the first library in the history of the Islands was formally opened to the public.

Since the purchase by the United States of the Virgin Islands, efforts have been made to improve the sanitary and health conditions and to extend better educational opportunities. Those most interested felt that public libraries in the three towns of the islands would do much to stimulate the desire for self-improvement and offer, too, a center where the various classes of people could find a common ground free from partisan, sectarian or race divisions.

The government was not ready to undertake the establishment of public libraries, the individual towns were not in position to do so. The American Library Association, which was appealed to, was interested, but could not finance the project, and so it was the Junior Red Cross which agreed to defray the expenses of books, supplies and services of an organizer to be selected by the A. L. A. Later the Red Cross agreed to defray the traveling and living expenses of an additional A. L. A. representative, Miss Eleanor Gleason, who volunteered her services as an assistant.

Miss Gleason and I arrived at St. Thomas, November 5th, and began our work the next morning in the rooms secured by the St. Thomas Library Commission, for the Public Library. Here we found the cases of books which we had ordered and which were purchased thru the Despatch Office of the A. L. A. There were also nearly 3,000 books which had been secured as gifts from the A. L. A. War Service collection, the Navy Department, the Newark Public Library and the School Division of the New York State Library.

I was able to enlist a number of volunteers from among representative women of St. Thomas, who gave material aid in the routine processes of fully preparing the books for circulation. Some native helpers were also employed. As Miss Gleason and I had our living quarters in the library, we were literally at work from early morning until late at night. We had to contend with the many delays which one finds in the tropics. Our chief limitations were those of transportation and communication. Being six days' ocean travel from the mainland has

many disadvantages. However, we were more than busy and had little time to realize our insular isolation. There were carpenters, painters and electricians awaiting supervision, cleaning women and day laborers who had to be shown what to do and how to do it. As it was impossible to secure dressed lumber, all the planks for the shelving had to be sawed and planed by hand. . . . We used the A. L. A. packing boxes as shelves, as chairs, as dressing tables, wardrobes, and writing desks. Other Americans who had difficulty in securing furniture quite envied us our A. L. A. cases.

As the time for opening the library approached, I availed myself of every possible opportunity to tell the people of St. Thomas the good news. I met with the teachers and principals, talked before four different church organizations and to two large mass meetings of the Labor Unions. Thru the efforts of Mr. Orville Kean, chairman of the St. Thomas Library Commission, the large ball room of the Grand Hotel across the street was secured, chairs for several hundred people were borrowed from the nearby Lutheran church, a platform was erected and a large flag was draped at the back of the platform. The Governor and his staff, as well as the members of the Colonial Council, had been especially invited. The Governor arranged to have the Naval Band play. By eight o'clock, when the Governor and his staff arrived, not only the room but the halls and alcoves opening from the hall were filled with interested people of all grades and classes.

Several hundred people came over to the library for the inspection. All the young people and many of the older ones stopped in the children's room charmed by the attractive books there, new and fresh in their red and green and yellow bindings, many with colored illustrations, and all of them fascinating with the promise of interesting things between their covers.

In the Women's room men, as well as women, were interested in the exhibit of West Indian displayed on the central table. To the collection of books on the West Indies and especially on the Virgin Islands of the U. S. A. belonging to the library were added those loaned by friends of the library. There were also pictures and government publications. . . .

To look into the interested faces of that audi-

ence at the opening exercises and later, to talk with these men and women, and then to see the boys and girls as they came to claim this wonderful gift of the Junior Red Cross to them was a thrilling experience. We have faith that the experiment will work and that the opening of this first public library in our Virgin Islands will be the means of unifying divergent interests and of providing that stimulus of good citizenship which libraries everywhere are fostering and which this library is peculiarly fitted to bring about.

ADELINE B. ZACHERT.

The Popular Use of Documents in Public Libraries

A PROPOSED SURVEY

THAT the time has come for a general survey of this subject which shall gather up the results of war-time experiments and provide data of a practical nature on which to base a plan for an increased service to communities and to the nation, Mr. H. H. B. Meyer, Mr. Goddard and others interested in the wider use of government publications decided at the Colorado Springs meeting, and to make such a survey the Chairman of the Documents Round Table appointed a sub-committee and instructed them to report at the next meeting of the section. The work is under way and shortly many libraries will receive a brief questionnaire as to how public documents are used and popularized—who uses them, how extra copies are obtained, how circulated, how prepared for circulation, what classification is used, etc.

It is hoped that librarians and document department chiefs will welcome the appearance of these questions as providing an opportunity to speak freely on the subject, and in addition will offer suggestions or criticisms which summarized may be useful alike to other librarians and to the various publishing and distributing departments of government material. The Committee dares to trust that persons in the profession not included in the definitely named "public libraries" are so interested in this subject that they will be willing to share their experiences and will write, without further invitation, to any member of the Committee named below: JESSIE M. WOODFORD, Chicago Public Library, Chairman.

EDITH GUERRIER, Public Library, Boston, Mass.

EMMA HANSE, Public Library of District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.

JANE P. HUBBELL, Public Library, Rockford, Ill.
ALTHEA H. WARREN, Public Library, San Diego, Calif.

Vers Livres

I do not approve of free libraries.

At least not the way
They classify their books.

It isn't right,

And it isn't according to law and order.

Everyone knows

That when you mention the Gospels

You must say

Matthew,

Mark,

Luke and

John.

Not so the libraries.

They are independent.

They are pedantic.

They insist on

John, Luke,

Mark, Matthew.

It is because of the alphabet, they say.

They have no right to take such liberties

And alphabetize the Apostles.

Then in that matter of Mrs. Browning

(Elizabeth Barrett, that was),

She, sweet and lovely wife of history,

Is classed with English poets,

But her husband (and goodness knows, none was
more devoted)

Stands dignified and stately

Upon a shelf far off.

He has a number all his own.

Mrs. B. with trembling curls

Solaces herself in the company of Burns and

Byron

On one side,

With the two Arnolds crowding her on the other.

They were good men, but the Church of Eng-
land

Does not approve such separations.

Coleridge, Keats, Tennyson and Wordsworth

Come between this lady and her husband.

It is a cruel business.

But librarians say,

"Rules are rules."

They are a cold lot,

With no thought for sentiment.

I do not approve of free libraries,

At least not the way

They classify their books.

—MARGERY DOUD in *Life*.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

FEBRUARY 1, 1921



THE pendulum swings from Mr. Carr's breezy talk at Lake Placid to Mr. Sanborn's careful address at Chicago which we printed in our last number, between one extreme and the other. Mr. Carr's plea was distinctly for the A. L. A. as a welfare organization; Mr. Sanborn's plea is for a professional organization which should not attempt welfare work. Probably the true course is the happy mean, and Mr. Sanborn's citations from the constitutions of cognate national associations show that each of them has the public welfare in their respective fields distinctly in aim. The Enlarged Program evidently attempted too much, at least under present conditions, but it should still be the business of the A. L. A. to stimulate the organization of libraries as well as to heighten professional standards, and thus in both ways to give the public a better supply and a better service. It would be a pity if it should round up its half century of service with lesser or narrower aims.

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IN respect to the organization of the A. L. A., Mr. Sanborn's discussion concentrates on the suggestion that the Council should be made more *thoroly* the representative body of the Association, thru delegations chiefly geographical which alone should have policy-determining functions. This has, in fact, been the trend of Council development in recent periods, but it would be regrettable to omit from its membership, for instance, the ex-presidents, who represent the most experienced leaders in the profession. Such discussions as Mr. Sanborn's paper contribute substantially toward reaching a *consensus* of opinion which will make the A. L. A. what its members in general desire. It is certainly not wise that policy should be determined by a few votes in a small meeting, and the more the responsibility of the Council is developed, the more likely will it be to attract larger attendance and more careful participation. It is to be

hoped that the A. L. A. will not narrow its limits to exclude any who are really interested in library work, as the British association does by confining itself to chief librarians and leaving library assistants to take part in a junior organization. Library trustees should certainly be invited into the fold, while, on the other hand, conferences are now so large that it is no longer desirable to invite casual membership, whose motive is chiefly the reduced rates that used to be an attraction.

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WE are still nominally under war conditions and it might still be *lèse-majesté* to tell Uncle Sam how foolish are some of his ways. The administration of the Post Office Department has been notably lacking in common sense and fair play in its treatment of periodicals, and the red tape illustrated in a letter of the Department printed on another page seriously hampers service to the public without compensating benefits to anyone. It has been the practice of many literary periodicals to add the price of a book to the bibliographical particulars, for the convenience of readers, and this always without reference to the question whether the particular book by the particular publisher did or did not advertise. This has been the practice of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, but the postal authorities insist that any mention of price must be a concealed advertisement. We propose to continue this convenience to our library constituency, even tho the Post Office counts it advertising and mulcts the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* accordingly. Mr. Burleson has been one of the scape-goats of the present administration, and in many respects he deserves to be, but the real difficulty goes deeper still and it is to be found in bureaucratic routine which continues to become narrower and narrower, until someone comes along who overhauls methods and brings a fresh breeze of common sense into officialdom.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

ILLINOIS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE Illinois Library Association held its twenty fourth annual meeting in Springfield, October 12-14. There was an unusually good attendance.

Anna May Price in giving the report of the State Library Extension Commission laid special stress upon the success of the district meetings held during the year by the Association. There were fifteen meetings and one hundred and fifty-two librarians were represented in the attendance.

Helen Bagley gave her presidential address Tuesday evening "After the War—What?" She spoke of the spirit of unrest which held the whole world and of the necessity of the librarian's watching for books that deal with world problems frankly, honestly, and constructively; buying them and seeing that they are read. Professor Stuart P. Sherman of the University of Illinois followed with an address on "Beauty and the Puritan."

On Wednesday morning Professor Luther Robinson of Monmouth College told of the Warren County Library, the first library to be voted in under the new County Library law. Lucy W. Errett, trustee of the Kewanee Public Library, gave an excellent paper on "Getting the Board of Directors to Work." Martha Wilson, librarian of the Springfield Public Library, spoke on "Finding the Librarian's Place in Education," saying that the library was an accessory rather than a teaching agency, its work being to stimulate, accompany, and supplement definitely outlined instruction. The last paper of the morning was by Theodore Koch, librarian of Northwestern University. He talked a few minutes on his experiences; buying books in Europe since the war, and then gave a criticism of "The Art of Reading" by Emile Faguet.

Wednesday afternoon was devoted to sectional meetings. The high school librarians' section was under the direction of Rachel Baldwin, librarian of the Township High School Library, Highland Park, Illinois. Various topics discussed were: The budget, lessons in the use of the library, charging systems, methods of checking attendance, reference work, and co-operation with teachers. The children's librarians' section was led by Adah Whitcomb of the Chicago Public Library. Anne Boyd of the University of Illinois Library School read a paper on "Multiplying the Librarian's Knowledge of Children's Books." Irene Bowman talked on "Helping Children Overcome Bad Reading Habits." The

last paper was by Adah F. Whitcomb on "Some Books I Like and Why I Like Them." The trustees section was an unusually well-attended and enthusiastic meeting. There was much discussion of salaries, budgets, certification of librarians, county library law, and pensions for librarians.

Wednesday evening R. E. Hieronymous, community advisor of the University of Illinois, spoke on the development of the Community High School, and showed how the county library with community distributing centers would naturally develop and grow along with the new type of district school. Frederic G. Melcher, executive secretary of the National Association of Book Publishers, spoke on "More Books in the Home" urging that librarian and bookseller co-operate not only in placing more books on the children's bookshelves, but also in trying to improve the quality of books published for children. Arthur Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, then gave a most interesting paper on "Some Realists; English and American."

Thursday morning Alice Tyler, president of the A. L. A., spoke on "Our Common Task." She said that librarians had come back from the varied experiences of their war work to find that they were committed to the common task of service and that the librarian who develops to the best degree the library in her own community has accomplished the greatest task in library work and should be filled with the courage to go on and make it count still farther. She spoke of the great demand for library workers and urged that a systematic effort be made to recruit library workers in various communities.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Effie A. Lansdan, Cairo Public Library; first vice-president, E. J. Verlie, Legislative Reference Library, Springfield, Ill.; second vice-president, Anna Hoover, Galesburg Public Library; secretary, Josie B. Houchens, University of Illinois Library; treasurer, Katherine Abbott, Elgin Public Library.

JOSIE B. HOUCHENS, *Secretary*.

COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE Colorado Library Association held its thirtieth annual meeting in the Denver public library, December 9-10.

Since Colorado as a state had made no contribution to the Enlarged Program, Mr. Hadley opened the session with a brief statement about

this project, and its plans for a permanent endowment. C. Henry Smith of the State University described ten possible ways in which a library might raise funds; by private subscription; by enlisting the seventh amendment workers; thru women's clubs; thru a carnival, street fair or pageant; community players; lecture or lecture circuit; athletic contests; tag day; moving pictures. The two suggestions that appealed to the audience were a movie on a percentage basis with the local movie, and a play by the community players. Outdoor pageants were mentioned with the caution that one should carry weather insurance; athletic contests were also suggested. The community players seemed to appeal to the greater part of the audience and it was finally decided that each community should endeavor to raise a fund for this work.

"Why should I belong to the A. L. A.?" was the topic of Charlotte A. Baker of the Agricultural College. Miss Baker summed her paper up with a group of reasons suggested to her by Miss Van Dyne of the Newark Public Library.

The A. L. A. is the largest and oldest national library society, a society which is composed of members experienced and inexperienced, old and young, and with a diversity of ideas that is broadening to all. It has an income that allows for service and makes each member a shareholder in a growing and progressive concern. To have one's name listed in the "Handbook" is to be afforded a continuing advertisement in the library world. Finally, this membership will yield an ever increasing dividend in personal development and in opportunity for library service.

Mrs. Thomas Crawford Galbreath, of the State historical library, spoke briefly on what a library should save and reject, and on the inter-relationship of all libraries in the state regarding the collection of historical material relating to Colorado. She said the historical society would be glad to receive any Colorado material of interest or value, including current as well as early material, or information about its location so that the society might keep a record for future reference. She especially urged each community to collect and keep a record of its local material.

R. Maud Ditmars of the Colorado Woman's College continued the discussion on the saving and rejecting of material in a library, in a paper largely compiled from letters sent to experienced librarians. She suggested examining the date slips of an experimental display shelf to judge the trend of the public taste, and cautioned the librarian to remember she was buying to please the public and not the trustees or

the librarian. What is out of date should frequently be discarded. Lack of use is denial of efficiency.

On Friday morning May V. Wigginton, now of the Denver library, described her work in cataloging historical material in the public library of Louisville. She said that as the work progressed she found she was getting a panorama of frontier life and development, and gradually learning what Americanism stood for when one considered what it had cost in hardship and in the development of character. She urged all librarians to collect the records which give us our historic heritage from the past, because this is really the one common heritage that has produced our Americanism.

Mrs. Cicely Sherwood, of the University of Colorado Law Library discussed the proposed county library law for Colorado from a legal standpoint comparing the proposed bill with the same law governing county libraries in other States, and suggesting that certain sections could be improved by revision, based on the practical working out of the law in other States.

Will Collins, librarian of the Fitzsimons General Hospital, Aurora, told of his work at this recuperation camp for tubercular overseas soldiers. He spoke of books for invalids as having three purposes: pastime; recreation or occupying the mind; rehabilitation or education for entrance into a new livelihood. Reading matter for the very ill usually consisted of "funnies" in the papers, then the more attractive sheets with the brown picture sections, and, as the patient grew stronger, light-weight periodicals and books. In telling what the sick liked, Mr. Collins said that they preferred books of sustained interest, of action and of cheerfulness. He said he had labeled one class of reading "stogies" because they lasted as long as it took to smoke a cigar. On an average, men prefer books that it will take two days to read. *Outing*, *Recreation*, *Physical Culture*, and the *Cosmopolitan* were among the most popular periodicals. Books, whose plot is laid in England or abroad are not popular. The men want books written by American authors such as Beach, Gray, White, Wister, Davis, O. Henry, and Enos Mills. Popular poetry is represented by Kipling, Service and Shakespeare. Out-of-door essays, essays by Frank Crane, Crothers and Stevenson were also in demand.

Miss Stebbins of the Fort Collins Public Library started the discussion on influencing the library trustees for a larger appropriation. In Fort Collins this had been done by speaking personally to the city fathers. In the days when the city council consisted of ten men, this had

been easier than under the commission form with only three men, because two of the three may easily agree. Lucy Baker of Colorado Springs said she left all financial matters regarding budget to her trustees. It was the consensus of opinion that the trustees and influential citizens were the people who could best impress the necessity of a larger budget for the library upon the powers that be, and that this was their main work. Mrs. W. H. Scheer, a trustee from the Eaton Library, gave a history of their work, which started in 1901. This library of 5000 volumes has made it possible for the local high school to be placed on the accredited list of schools for college entrance.

The last session was given over to a talk about his collection of Coloradoana by Edward B. Morgan of Denver, who began his collection in 1887 when he was a student in Harvard. It is now a valuable collection of from 2500 to 3000 volumes and 4000 or 5000 pamphlets. "Collecting is seldom contemporary," Mr. Morgan said, "and that is the reason it is so fascinating. It has a zest of pursuit, an element of adventure that might well appeal to the hunter or angler." In answer to a question about what one should collect, he replied, "Everything; directories, theatre and church programs, ballots, letters, photographs, books. Books with a Colorado imprint as well as Colorado authors, association books or books which have belonged to Colorado people, and books about Colorado, all these should belong to this group." He suggested the possibility that Pike's personal copy of Pope's translation of the Iliad might have been the first book printed in English in Colorado. In talking about the various editions of Pike's "Explorations," Mr. Morgan called him the Christopher Columbus of Colorado. His book appeared in English, American, French and Dutch editions, but it was rumored that there was a German edition. When collectors had decided that the rumor was false, the Morgan collection acquired two copies.

It is not generally known that the territory of Jefferson which is now Colorado was an unauthorized government that separated from the territory of Kansas and proceeded to establish itself in 1859. R. W. Steele was the first governor. The manuscript copy of Governor Steele's message as well as the manuscript copies of the *Journal* and *Proceedings* of its legislature are among the treasures of this collection. The *Proceedings* of the first city council of Denver, the first map of Denver, and the first Denver directory printed in St. Louis belong to Mr. Morgan. The directory covered both Denver City and Auraria, and gave a history of the settlements on Cherry Creek. It listed fourteen lawyers. The early

election returns from Golden with its list of voters gives a census of every male over twenty-one. In those times elections did not occur in one day, but people voted when they conveniently could, and wrote the names of their candidates on any scrap of paper. Since the first establishment of the Denver mint Mr. Morgan has obtained a specimen of each coin minted. Generally speaking this has meant an arrangement with the mint and a small amount of time and outlay. However, this mint has coined money for both Mexico and of Columbia. These coins are not as easy to get, since all the metal brought into the U. S. must be returned to the government from which it comes, and the coins must be obtained abroad. This collection now has such interest that it has been exhibited in New York.

In the election which followed Mrs. Anna V. Duffield of the Loveland Public Library was elected president; Mrs. C. Henry Smith, a trustee of the Boulder Public Library, vice-president, and Lena R. Fenton of the same library secretary-treasurer. The council for the coming year will be Chalmers Hadley of Denver and Miss M. M. Boas of the Colorado Springs Public Library.

It was voted to have the incoming officers appoint a committee to take up the matter of legislation for a county library bill.

CHARLOTTE A. BAKER, *Secretary*.

LIBRARY WORKERS' ASSOCIATION

WITH the organization of the Library Workers' Association came many appeals for sectional headquarters. It was suggested that without points of contact and knowledge of conditions in various parts of the country it would be difficult to give satisfactory countrywide service. The directors felt that while this was desirable, it was hardly feasible at the outset. The result has naturally been a greater growth in sections where headquarters were first established.

Since the Association was formed for co-operative service and has received calls for workers from every part of the country, it now seems expedient and advisable to establish temporary headquarters in a new locality. The Association is still young and untrammelled. If it can successfully carry out this scheme a further development will be considered.

Our first move will be to the middle west. The Library Workers Association's address after February first and until further notice will be care of Public Library, Sioux City, Iowa. This arrangement is made possible thru the courtesy of the Director, Mr. Sumner.

MARIAN C. MANLEY, *Executive Secretary*.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
COUNCIL MEETINGS

A JOINT (open) meeting of the A. L. A. Council with the League of Library Commissions was held on Tuesday, December 28th, 1920.

Samuel H. Ranck of Grand Rapids, and Ora L. Wildermuth of Gary, Ind., presented the subject of "Sources and Responsibilities for Public Library Revenues" in two papers printed elsewhere in this number.

The following contributed to the discussion: Arthur E. Bostwick, Linda A. Eastman, Henry N. Sanborn, Grace D. Rose, Mary Eileen Ahern, Adam Strohm, Elizabeth Claypool Earl, M. S. Dudgeon, Wm. J. Hamilton, Wm. F. Yust, J. L. Wheeler, Frank P. Hill, Anna MacDonald, Julia A. Robinson.

In the course of the discussion varying usages and many opinions regarding the most desirable way of securing city library appropriations were brought out. Dr. Bostwick said that in St. Louis the library tax is voted directly by the people of the city, the city government having nothing to do with it. This is under the state library law, which provides a maximum, and a maximum tax voted at the polls by the people of St. Louis can be withheld or lessened only by a similar vote at the polls. Miss Eastman reported that in Cleveland the Budget Commission usually grants the conservative appropriation asked for by the Library Board. This year, however, when the Commission convened, it was decided that the public library was a part of the educational system of the city and that the school board, therefore, should pay out of its income for the support of the library. A friendly suit brought before the Court of Appeals resulted in the upholding of the action of the Budget Commission. Judge Wildermuth pointed out that there is no reason why the library board could not levy its own taxes if it were an elected board; but in most places, as in Cleveland, the board is appointed, and there is an implied constitutional limitation that the delegation of the power to tax must be to some body of men elected directly by the people. In Bridgeport the library income has been increased every year," said Mr. Sanborn, so that it is now seven-tenths of a mill instead of two-tenths of a mill. The Board of Apportionment decides upon the total amount of taxes, but there is Connecticut state law which is superior to the city charter. Under this law, the City Council may levy a tax not to exceed one and one-half mills on the dollar for library purposes. "We go to the City Council," said Mr. Sanborn, "and that is the only tax the Council can levy for libraries. They levy and the Board of Apportionment cannot touch it. It

has to be added to the total of the city." In Grand Rapids, said Mr. Ranck, the library board is elected by the people. The state law fixes the minimum taxation. A few years ago the State Board of Assessors, in equalizing the assessment thruout the state, automatically increased the library revenue fifty per cent. Thus, the income from the city taxes, having increased, took care of the expansion of the library. If the library needs any more money for specific purposes, it goes before the city commission and asks for it for that specific purpose.

Further discussion brought out the opinion voiced by Dr. Hill and Mr. Yust that owing to different conditions in the various states there is no royal road to a perfect library law applicable to all states.

The second (open) meeting of the Council was held on Wednesday, December 29th. Henry N. Sanborn of Bridgeport introduced the discussion of the "Field and Functions of a National Professional Organization," in a paper given in full in the last number of the JOURNAL.

Opinions differed considerably regarding regional meetings and regional associations, but the suggestion that a very short and simple constitution would meet the needs of the Association received much support. H. H. B. Meyer said that he would like in any revision of the Constitution to have the regional feature emphasized, that in Washington and around Washington nothing would so advance the interest of library affairs as a local organization, a sub-division of the A. L. A. P. L. Windsor expressed himself as entirely of Mr. Meyer's opinion. "I cannot see anything better for the Association," he said, "than to have the membership read and digest and organize ourselves along the lines of this paper." William J. Hamilton said that Indiana "is very anxious to become a part of the A. L. A. with such an organic federation. We are not satisfied," he said, "to have 350 or 400 members of our Indiana Library Association and from 100 to 125 members of the A. L. A. We want to take part in some joining by which every member of the I. L. A. can become automatically a member of the A. L. A." The executive committee of the I. L. A. has been awaiting action of the A. L. A. before drafting action for the State Association next fall."

The President then introduced the question of holding conferences biennially instead of annually, and of holding, say, half a dozen regional meetings in alternate years. Julia Robinson thought that that might be a move in the right direction, as it would enable people to come in touch with the A. L. A. more readily.

Mr. Meyer said that he thought that a reduction of the total number of library meetings, by a number of states combining to have one reg-

ional meeting would be a move in the right direction. Joseph L. Wheeler pointed out that this might, on the other hand, have a tendency to cut down the attendance of librarians who have to travel long distances. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, at the request of the President, spoke of the function of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which meets in alternate years, while the state meetings take place in the other years. This has worked admirably. Charles E. Rush raised the question as to how a proposed national democratic organizations could transact business with despatch if it met only in alternate years, and Mr. Sanborn pointed out that an executive committee and a council, both representative bodies, could meet twice or as many times a year as necessary to transact matters of business, that publication and other business should be left to the executive committee, except where there is a change of policy involved.

Reverting to the question of regional associations, Dr. Bostwick thought a mistaken impression had been taken up by some of the members. His idea was that no state associations should be done away with, but that the regional associations would come to the assistance of such states as were not strong enough to maintain their own associations, that regional organizations might profitably be formed wherever possible, not necessarily state-wide organizations.

After further discussion, the chairman announced that a committee on constitution and by-laws would be appointed immediately to bring before the annual meeting the recommendations formulated by Mr. Sanborn, so that they might be definitely discussed for inclusion in the Constitution.

Mr. Sanborn said that he thought Mr. Hill's suggestion that there should be no Constitution, except perhaps two or three paragraphs completed by a set of by-laws that could be easily changed from time to time as required, ought to be considered.

At this point the Secretary read ex-President Hadley's recommendations, based on his presidential address at Colorado Springs:

"Some preliminary suggestions for a consideration of ways and means of bringing the American Library Association and library workers into closer relation and co-operation for their mutual benefit and for promoting the welfare of libraries in America, particularly through promoting the welfare of library employees.

"It is suggested:

"First: That Section 14 of the A. L. A. Constitution be amended to read: 'The Council shall consist of the Executive Board, all ex-presidents of the Association who continue members thereof, all presidents of affiliated societies who are members of the Association, and representatives from state, provincial and territorial library associations to be elected at the annual meetings of such associations, on the basis of one representative from the association having a member-

ship of fifty or less, and one additional representative for each additional one hundred members, the representative in all cases to hold personal membership in the American Library Association.'

"Members of such state, provincial or territorial association who belong to the American Library Association shall constitute a state chapter of the American Library Association if such is approved by a vote of such association, and local groups of American Library Association members within such state or geographical division desiring to organize may become a local chapter of the American Library Association registered under the state chapter.'

"Second: It is suggested that the American Library Association issue charters for the organization of these state, provincial or territorial associations as integral parts of the American Library Association and in these charters it shall define the proper and improper activities of these working units of the American Library Association.

"Third: It is suggested that the American Library Association, thru and with the co-operation of these state, provincial or territorial associations, endeavor to stabilize and secure fair and just salaries for employees in the various grades of library service, and endeavor also to secure for all library employees proper hours of work per week, vacation and sick leave time.

"It is suggested also that recommendations made by the American Library Association on salaries, hours of work, sick leave time, etc., be made available for local use by the A. L. A. chapters, and that circular letters advocating proper salaries and working conditions be sent by the American Library Association to the individual library trustees of such library institutions as may be designated from time to time by the state or local chapters of the A. L. A.

"It is also recommended that the American Library Association give personal assistance when possible and when requested to do so, to its state and local chapters when questions affecting salaries, hours of work and the general welfare of library employees are being considered by these chapters, and that the A. L. A. assist in every possible way to advance and stabilize library salaries as the means to do so present themselves in the proposed closer relations between the American Library Association and its members."

The following took part in the discussion: A. E. Bostwick, Wm. J. Hamilton, C. W. Andrews, Henry N. Sanborn, Mary Eileen Ahern, S. H. Ranck, W. M. Smith, O. S. Rice, Adam Strohm, Linda A. Eastman, F. W. Schenk.

Dr. Bostwick thought that state chapters of the A. L. A. would be a great mistake, that they would conflict with state organizations, that the associations of which he had spoken would be in places where there are now no associations, that there would certainly be a conflict where there was a state chapter of the A. L. A. as well as a state association. Mr. Hamilton disagreed regarding the danger of misunderstanding between state chapters and state associations. He thought that a large number of state associations would be willing to merge themselves to lose their identity and to become chapters of the A. L. A.

The question having been raised as to the advisability of increasing the annual dues, a number of those present favored an increase.

The Committee on Publications (Dr. Bostwick, Mr. Root and M. G. Wyer) presented the following report:

"The committee appointed to report to the Council on the constitutionality or advisability of the employment of a publisher by the Executive Board, begs to report its recommendation that this matter be referred to the Publishing Board for such disposition as in its judgment may seem proper."

The report was approved by a vote of nineteen to one.

Mr. Tweedell, treasurer, presented a report on the status of War Service, Enlarged Program Campaign and Books for Everybody Funds, and some discussion of the War Service Continuation work followed.

At the suggestion of the President it was voted that the President appoint a Committee on Committees, to report to the Council. It was understood that the purpose of this committee is to draft a brief statement showing what is the work of each committee, and also to make recommendations as to the committees which should be created or discontinued.

FILE EXECUTIVES' ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA

At the monthly meeting of the File Executives' Association, held at the Arcadia Café on Oct. 12th, C. W. Norton of Shaw Walker Co. gave a talk entitled "Built Like A Skyscraper," dealing with the steel file cabinet in its earliest stages and up to its present state of usefulness as a file device.

At the November meeting officers elected to serve during the year were: President, Mary R. Moen of the Pennsylvania Compensation Rating and Inspection Bureau; vice-president, Lillian Guenther of the Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington; treasurer, Grace T. Chamberlain of Drexel & Co., and secretary, Helen M. Blair of the Philadelphia School of Filing.

The December meeting was devoted to an interesting paper by L. L. Schroedel of the Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co. on "Criminal Identification Systems and Records," and Mr. Schroedel offered to take any members who were interested to see the "rogues gallery" and the criminal records on file in the City Hall.

HELEN BLAIR, *Secretary*.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

No charge is made for insertion of notices in this department

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted, trained children's librarian. Salary \$1200. St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library.

Librarian wanted for small library to be open afternoon and evening, only. Salary \$1000. Apply, sending references, etc., to Mrs. G. M. Tooker, Port Jefferson, N. Y.

Wanted, an assistant in the reference department of the Providence Public Library, Providence, R. I.; also a general assistant. Address William E. Foster, Librarian.

POSITION WANTED

Librarian with six years' experience in cataloging and reference work wishes to hear of a position, preferably in New York State. Address: R. T. 3, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Librarian with college and library school training and many years experience wishes responsible position. Has had charge of large technical library and also experience as head

of cataloging departments. Address: A. B. 3, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

A high school librarian, college and library school graduate, with five years' experience in a public library and five in a high school library of 4000 volumes, would like a change of position either to a college or high school library in the east. Address: M. B. 3, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

College man, with five years' library experience, including junior year 1916-17 at New York State Library School, and with knowledge of foreign languages, desires position preferably in a law, business or college library. Address: G. V. M., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

A librarian who has had a college education and library school training, in addition to six years' administrative work, wishes a change of position. Would like a position as librarian or head of a department in a library in Iowa, Wisconsin or Indiana. Address: A. Y. E. 2, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- W. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BILLINGSLEY, Mary P., 1908 I., appointed librarian of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City.

BROWNELL, Lena V., 1909 W., on leave of absence for a year from the Portland (Ore.) Public Library, returned in the fall and was appointed chief of the Catalog Department.

BUDLONG, Minnie Clark, 1910 W., has given up her work in the branch libraries of Kalamazoo (Mich.), for family reasons.

CONGDON, Ferne L., 1914 W., goes from the public library at Superior, Wis., to Kalamazoo (Mich.), as cataloger in the place of Mrs. Frances Hogg Button, resigned.

EMERSON, Ralf P., 1916, N. Y. S., has succeeded Paul R. Byrne as Corps librarian of the Eighth Corps Area with headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

GAGE, Laura Jane, 1915 W., is librarian for W. A. Gilchrist, forester, People's Gas Building, Chicago.

HOLMES, Florence I., 1912 N. Y. S., has gone to the East Orange (N. J.) Public Library as head cataloger.

HUGHES, Mary, 1914 C. P., appointed director of the children's work in the Kalamazoo (Mich.) Public Library.

MACRUM, Adeline M., 1915 C. P., technical reference librarian for the Morris Knowles Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., resigned, to become librarian of the Tuberculosis League, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

MATTERN, Johannes, assistant librarian of the Johns Hopkins University, is the author of an

exhaustive study on "The Employment of the Plebiscite in the Determination of Sovereignty," published in the Johns Hopkins University Historical and Political Science series.

METZ, Corinne A., 1907 N. Y. S., appointed librarian of the Spades Park branch of the Indianapolis Public Library.

NEUHAUSER, Anna M., librarian of the Bureau of Municipalities at Harrisburg, Pa., died in November of pneumonia.

PARROTT, Retta, reference librarian of the San Francisco Public Library, is the author of "Library Windows," being twenty-six sonnets which show the "principal changes of the seasons, as observed thru windows of the city library from the viewpoint of the reference librarian." They are published by the Harr Wagner Publishing Co., San Francisco.

RATHBORNE, Alice Lambert, acting librarian of the Denver State Library since 1912, resigned in July and is succeeded by Mrs. J. B. Hyder, who has been assistant in the library for the past two years.

RICHARDSON, Felix, librarian of the Denver Supreme Court Library since 1905, resigned last summer.

SHAW, Gertrude, 1916 S., appointed librarian and teacher at the North Attleboro (Mass.) High School.

SKAAR, Martha O., 1918 W., is librarian of the Mechanic Arts High School, St. Paul, Minn.

TOWNER, Isabel L., 1907-08 N. Y. S., resigned as classifier at the University of Minnesota Library, January 1, to become librarian of the National Tuberculosis Association, New York City.

TOWNSEND, Lenore has returned to her former position as head of the school and children's work of the Spokane (Wash.) Public Library.

WALES, Elizabeth B., is temporarily with the Kalamazoo (Mich.) Public Library. She is conducting an apprentice class and assisting with the branch libraries.

WALTER, Frank Keller, has joined the faculty of the Library School of the University of Illinois for the remainder of the school year.

YEOMANS, Ruth, head cataloger of the Spokane (Wash.) Public Library for eight years, has resigned and will retire from library work March 1, to live on her ranch at Chewelah, Wash.

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IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

NEW YORK

As the result of the efforts of the committee of the New York Library Association on work with the foreign-born, the following facts as to foreign language books owned by various libraries in the state and offered by these libraries as free loans to other libraries have been compiled:

There are in all nearly six thousand volumes available for inter-library loan. Of these, 38 are in Arabic; 89 Czecho-Slovak; 17 Croatian; 47 Danish; 2677 French; 2028 German; between 60 and 70 Hungarian; 110 Finnish; 127 Greek; 21 Hebrew; 1734 Italian; 140 Lithuanian; 1246 Polish; 88 Russian; 66 Slovak; 249 Spanish; 278 Swedish; a few Syrian; and 802 Yiddish.

Albany. The New York State Library School celebrated the thirty-third anniversary of its foundation on January 5th. Melvil Dewey and Mrs. Fairchild sent greetings. The new course on the library and the community was introduced by five talks by Joseph L. Wheeler of Youngstown during the week of January 17th.

New York City. In the making of exhibitions the Prints Division of the Public Library has reached Japanese prints, which will be on exhibition until April 15, Room 321. Technique is illustrated by tools and pictures, and the application of the process shown in the choicest color prints in the Library's collection, including prints by Harunobu, Kiyonaga, Koriusai and Utamaro.

The Pratt School of Library Science reports that the class of 1920, the smallest which the School has graduated in twenty-five years, was also a class of such fine material that the initial salaries of graduates averaged \$1313, being \$224 more than the average of any previous class. A questionnaire sent out in the fall of 1919 to graduates of the School showed that in a period of three years the average salary, \$1463, had increased \$300, or 32 per cent. Very few of the graduates replying (over 300 answered the questionnaire, only 16 of the active graduate body failing to respond) do any one kind of work exclusively; for example, only 30 did cataloging alone, while 131 others did some cataloging in combination with other kinds of work; only 8 did general reference and 5 special reference work all the time, but 147 did some general and 32 some special reference work. Cataloging leads all other branches as the kind of work done by more individuals, with reference, adult circulation and children's work following in order. A

large majority of the graduates work in public libraries, there being 134 in public libraries to 47 in educational libraries and 51 in special libraries. The replies also showed distinct tendency toward shorter hours, the average being 40 hours and 48 minutes a week for public libraries, 38 hours and 40 minutes for educational libraries, 38 hours and a half for special libraries, while 64 graduates replied that no definite number of hours were required of them. Out of the 300 replying 67 had taken new positions within the past year, and 23 reported no change in positions or salaries in the last three years.

Elmira. More than three hundred alumnæ of Elmira College have subscribed to Elmira College Library Bonds, the proceeds of which will be used for the building of a much-needed new library. Each bond represents a gift of \$50. Some of the bonds have been paid for in full and others are being taken on the two-dollar-a-month plan of payment or on larger instalments. In some cases Liberty Bonds have been exchanged for the Library Bonds.

NEW JERSEY

Princeton. Benjamin Strong, Jr., governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, has presented to the library of Princeton University the Strong Collection relating to economic aspects of the war.

KENTUCKY

A splendid library room has been added to the equipment of the school of foreign service at Georgetown University. A library of foreign trade and allied subjects is well under way.

OHIO

Cleveland. All records of a twelve-month circulation of books at the public library were broken in 1920. A total of 3,714,456 books was issued, exceeding by more than 237,000 the largest previous total. The total number of visitors to the library during the year was 2,441,079, showing an even greater increase in the reference use of the library than in circulation. The largest circulation in any month in the history of the library was that of November, when 408,016 volumes were issued, exceeding by almost 30,000 volumes the highest previous total for any month.

About 2,400,000 of the 3,600,000 volumes loaned annually by the library are books taken for recreation. Making a moderate allowance of three hours per book, the library affords

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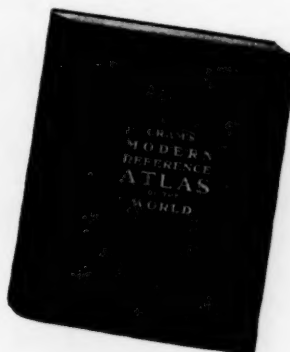
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7,200,000 hours of book enjoyment annually, and placing upon amusement the very moderate price of ten cents an hour—a price for which no self-respecting movie nowadays would entertain one—the library offers yearly \$720,000 worth of amusement. The other one-third of the total number of books loaned 1,200,000 has a value to the community less easily measured, but far greater. Most of the 180,000 pupils and of the 8,000 teachers in the city's schools use the library in some way, as do clerks, mechanics, salesmen and executives of all kinds. For this service the city pays \$690,000 a year, or about seven cents a month a person.

INDIANA

Indianapolis. Because of the serious book situation in the Indianapolis Public Library, due largely to the increase in the number of library readers (there are 59,092 home readers, a 30% increase in the last three years) and an abnormally low book fund, which buys from 40% to 60% fewer books than before the war, public sentiment is being aroused which, it is hoped, will be expressed in gifts, wills, bequests and donations of the citizens to the library. To cope with the present situation, an emergency appropriation of \$10,000 has been made by the Board of School Commissioners.

The telephone is becoming an active agency in the service of the library, reference help given by telephone during December showing an increase of 125% over that given during the corresponding period last year at the central library, and 100% at the business branch.

There were 109 meetings held in the library auditorium during the month.

MICHIGAN

Alma. Alma College conducts a class in library methods for which college credit is given. Eleven students are at present taking this course.

Detroit. The Detroit Public Library extends its service to the blind of the city, not only by a circulation of books specially prepared for the blind, but thru the services of volunteer assistants who read aloud to the blind in their homes. The library keeps a file of the names of those willing to give this service. Most of the six volunteers at present helping are employed people, and all are women with many interests and many demands upon their time, but who nevertheless devote regularly some hours weekly to this work.

MILWAUKEE

Milwaukee. The budget allowance for the Public Library for 1921 was set at \$246,258.00. This is \$41,524.00 in excess of 1920 allowance and is the amount asked for by the board of

trustees. The library has a permissive mill tax amounting to .3 of a mill of which .264 is mandatory under state statute.

The county branch system of the Milwaukee Public Library has been extended so that every resident of the county is within walking distance of a branch library. Nearly all of the rural schools in the county contain branch libraries, except in cases where they are located near one of the main branches. This county system was organized under a state law passed in 1913. In 1917 the library was authorized to levy a fee of ten cents for the circulation of each book to cover cost of operation, two and one-half cents of which goes to the librarian in charge. This is a mandatory charge upon the county board which is apportioned among the towns, villages and cities of the county according to book circulation in each division.

During 1920, 1,778,661 books were borrowed for home use from the Public Library, an increase of 115,113 over the number for 1919. This makes a daily average of 5737 for 1920 as compared with 5445 in 1919. Of the total circulation 327,443 volumes were taken from the main library, and the remainder (over 80%) thru the 66 city and county branches and the 124 smaller libraries in schools, factories, etc. There is a library in every school in the county except two which are in the neighborhood of branch libraries.

Gifts to the library totaled 4353 volumes, and 29,008 were added by purchase. Of the whole number of accessions 33,183 volumes were in English, 82 in German, 69 in French, and 27 in other languages.

WASHINGTON

Spokane. The Trustees of the Public Library have approved, to take effect January 1, a new scale of salaries as follows: Assistants, \$90 to \$115; branch librarians, \$120 to \$140; departments heads, scale not determined, but four have been raised from \$1,650 to \$1,800 and one from \$1,800 to \$1,980.

The 1921 budget carries \$48,329 for salaries, \$8,600 for expense, \$12,280 for books, \$2,900 for periodicals, \$4,000 for binding, \$550 for furniture, a total of \$76,659. The population of the city is 104,000.

NEW ZEALAND

Wellington. The library of the late R. H. Turnbull has been bequeathed to the nation. So far as it is known, there are over 40,000 bound volumes, including many rare and valuable first editions and a large number of unbound books, pamphlets, charts, original historical drawings, etchings and autographed letters by eminent men.

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RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

CHILDREN

Cleveland, Ohio. Public Library. Books for children under eight years of age. Books for older boys and girls. *Open Shelf*. November, 1920.

Wright, Ruth M., and Hall, Eva S. W., comps. Boys' books. 6 p. bibl. Newark, N. J., Public Library.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Barrows, H. P. Development of agricultural instruction in secondary schools. Washington, D. C.: Govt. Prtg. Off. 3 p. bibl. O. 15 c. (Bureau of Education Bulletin 1919, no. 85).

AGRICULTURE

Lantis, L. O., comp. Books for a farmer's library. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio Univ. Agricultural Extension Service. (Bulletin v. 15, no. 20, 1919-1920).

Massachusetts. Department of Agriculture. List of useful books on agriculture. May, 1920. 11 p.

ALMANACS

Wall, Alexander J., comp. List of New York Almanacs, 1694-1850. Part VII (Conclusion). *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*. November, 1920. p. 620-642.

AMERICANIZATION

Eisler, George, comp. Our immigrants of foreign tongues in their old homes and in America; a selected reading list for the study of the many races in the population of Buffalo. Buffalo, N. Y.: Public Library. pap. 5 c.

See also CITIZENSHIP.

ANTIMONY. See MINERAL INDUSTRIES.

ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION, INDUSTRIAL

Humphrey, M. B. and Smith, Mary E., comps. Reading list [on industrial arbitration]. Pullman, Washington: State College of Wash. *Library Bulletin*, November, 1920. (Debate series no. 5).

Phelps, E. M., ed. Compulsory arbitration of railway labor disputes. Bibl. (In University debaters' annual, 1919-1920).

ARITHMETIC—STUDY AND TEACHING

Oberholtzer, Edison Ellsworth. A manual of arithmetic for teachers, giving practical suggestions for teaching of arithmetic in elementary grades and junior high school. Tulsa, Okla., Oklahoma School Herald. 3 p. bibl. D. pap. \$1.50 n.

ASTRONOMY. See CONSTELLATIONS

BRIDGE, NORMAN

Bridge, Norman. The marching years. New York: Duffield. 2 p. bibl. O. \$2.50 n.

BUDGETS, STATE

Oppel, Catherine, comp. The budget in the various states: Selected list of references to material in the . . . library. Madison, Wis.: Legislative Reference Library. 6 typew. p. 40 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.).

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

Rosenthal, H. S. Cyclopedic of building, loan and savings associations. 4th ed. rev. and enl. Cincinnati, Ohio: American Bldg. Assn. News Co. Bibl.

CALIFORNIA—MINERALS. See MINERALS

CARIBBEAN SEA. See COMMERCE

CHILD WELFARE. See PLAYGROUNDS

CHROME INDUSTRY. See MINERAL INDUSTRIES

CITIZENSHIP

Dunn, A. W. and Harris, H. M. Citizenship in school and out; the first six years of school life. Boston: D. C. Heath. Bibl. 80 c.

COAL

Herington, C. F. Powdered coal as a fuel: 2nd ed., rev. and enlarged. New York: Van Nostrand. 20 p. bibl. O. \$4.50 n.

COAL

United States. Library of Congress. List of bibliographies on coal. 11 mim. p. September 16, 1920.

—List of recent references on the coal situation in the United States, 1920. 6 mim. p. July 15, 1920.

—List of recent references on the coal situation in the United States. 14 mim. p. January 20, 1920.

COAL MINES—GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

Phelps, E. M., ed. Government ownership and operation of coal mines. Bibl. (In University debaters' annual, 1919-1920).

COLLECTORS AND COLLECTING. See MEDALS.

COLLEGES

Pittsburgh. Carnegie Library. Which college? 1 p. bibl.

COMMERCE, FOREIGN

Prevost, M. L., comp. Books on foreign markets: 2, Bibliography of books, pamphlets and recent periodicals containing the greatest amount of commercial information on the islands of the Caribbean. *World's Markets*. December, 1920. p. 31-33.

CONSTELLATIONS

Casey, Phyllis A. Stories of the constellations. St. Louis Public Library. 1920.

COSTUME

Boyd, Anne M., and Mabel V. Miller, comps. A reading list on historic and fancy costume. 8 mim. p. Urbana, Illinois: Univ. of Ill. Library. A few copies left. Free on request.

CRESCAS, DON HASDAI

Waxman, Meyer. The philosophy of Don Hesdai Crescas. New York: Lemcke and Buechner [Agts.] 2 p. bibl. O. \$2 n. (Columbia Univ. Oriental series, vol. 17).

DEMOCRACY

Hall, A. B. Dynamic Americanism. Indianapolis: Bobbs. Merrill. Bibl. \$1.50.

DOMINICANS. See FENWICK, EDWARD DOMINIC

DRESS REFORM

United States. Library of Congress. List of references on dress reform. 5 typew. pages. July 26, 1920. 35 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

ECONOMICS

Cunnison, James. Economics. New York: Dutton. 2 p. bibl. D. \$2 n.

EDUCATION

United States. Bureau of Education. Monthly record of current educational publications. Washington, D. C.: Govt. Prtg. Off. October, 1920.

—Publications available November, 1920.

See also ARITHMETIC; AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

EFFICIENCY, INDUSTRIAL

Cannons, H. G. T., ed. Bibliography of industrial efficiency and factory management; books, magazine articles; with many annotations and indexes of authors and of subjects. New York: Dutton. O. \$5 n.

ENTERTAINMENTS

Harbin, E. O., comp. Phonology; a collection of

BRUNET

MANUEL DU LIBRAIRE ET DE L'AMATEUR DE LIVRES

5ème (dernière) édition. Paris 1860-65.
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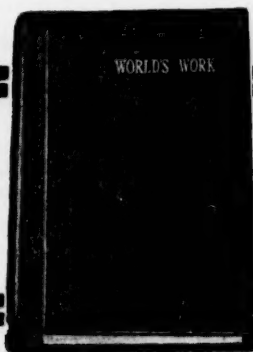
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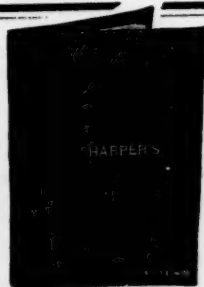
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Paul, J. H., *comp.* Six years of home reading for boy scouts, camp fire and bee hive girls, their parents, and others. Salt Lake City: University of Utah. October, 1920. (Ext. div. ser. v. 2, no. 7).

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